JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,452—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th Aug.
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th "
R.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
R.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	23rd "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipping at Colombo :—

21st August — 18th September
4th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA. V.	Gherzmann	3,012	350	21st August

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 10, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 20th Aug. 1895
S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class,	3rd Class.
Rs. 550,	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 25, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CHARTERED STEAMER "CAM," 3,023 Tons, Captain J. MATHIAS, will SAIL on or about 12th August for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and other particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 8th August, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 17th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 15th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on the 15th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on the 17th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 24th August, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Onief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House

TO ALL STEAM USERS. VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CLARETS!!
CLARETS!!!

GOOD WINES FOR CUP OR BREAKFAST.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12 12	7 4	14 4	8 2
BORDEAUX	12 12	7 4	14 4	8 2
PETIT MEDOC	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR DINNER WINES.				
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
CHOICE AFTER-DINNER WINES.				
CHATEAU LAROSE	35 0	21 0	39 0	23 6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42 8	23 8	47 8	26 0

ALSO CLARETS IN HOGSHEADS.

IMPORTED DIRECT BY
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SHAPES TO SUIT ALL— THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

SOFT FELTS,	STIFF FELTS, EXTRA LIGHT,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-14.	FROM Rs. 8-6.	FROM Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDERING 2 BOTTLES FOR A FRIEND,

A Customer writes us from UPTON-ON-SEVERN, Worcestershire, as follows :—

"Having seen some wonderful cures effected by your Equatorial Hair Douche, I have been recommending it round here."

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

No finer Restorative is made than

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC

KEMP'S
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.
Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.
PRICE : Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

ALSO COPAIBA.—Prescribed by Doctors, because, not being made of Gelatine, there is no Stomach disturbance.

Sold by all First Class Chemists in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CURE FOR DIABETES.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF JAMBUL,

Freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratory from Jambul Seeds of the highest grade. This extract has obtained a world-wide reputation as a PROVED remedy in this distressing complaint.
PRICE : Rs. 7-2 per lb.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A DIABETIC FOOD.

KEMP'S
JAMBUL AND GLUTEN BISCUITS.

Prepared from our own Extract of Jambul in combination with Pure Gluten Flour and Sweetened with Saccharine. Pleasant to the taste and highly efficacous, is alleviating the symptoms.
PRICE : Rs. 2 per Tin.
These articles will be found invaluable to all sufferers from Diabetes.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oat, Bran, etc., supplied.

FIRST SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND OF
OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.
THE OLDEST LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY!
DIRECT FROM SCOTLAND.
QUALITY AND AGE GUARANTEED BY
STENHOUSE.

UNIQUE, UNRIVALLED, PURE AS HIGHLAND AIR.

THIS Very Old Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY is really a blended Cordial of the Finest Old Whiskies ever produced in Scotland. Matured in Sherry Casks for 10 years.
Every Bottle stamped and signed as a guarantee of genuineness.
The Signature of "STENHOUSE & Co." on each Bottle is a proof of 10 years' maturity of the Finest Blend of the Finest Whiskies Scotland has given to benefit mankind.

SOLE AGENTS :—
BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. } POONA.

A NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART.

CASH, Rs. 780.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 ,,

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.
These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.
These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.
UMBRELLA'S! UMBRELLA'S !!
SEAMLESS WOVE EDGES,
(A SPECIALITE.)
GENTS' FINE TWILL SILK UMBRELLA'S,
FROM Rs. 9-8 TO Rs. 16-8.
GENTS' EXTRA FINE ALPACA UMBRELLA'S,
FROM Rs. 6-8 TO Rs. 7-8.
LADIES' FINE SILK UMBRELLA'S,
Rs. 8-8 TO Rs. 15-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MONSOON NECESSARIES.
GENTS' WATERPROOFS,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS.
GENTS' UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
CARRIAGE APRONS.
DRIVING RUGS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,
From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes... Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 ,,

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
PAREL GYMKHANA.

A DANCE will be given by the MEMBERS of the above at their INSTITUTE, by INVITATION, on Friday, the 16th Instant.

M. D' MELLOW,
Honorary Secretary, Parel Gymkhana.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain G. CRAIG, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA on the 16th August, 1895.

Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
41, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE S. S "NURANI"

Is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay Harbour TO-DAY, from RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks, where the Steamer will discharge.

Torn and Damaged Bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damaged Bags, and all Claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's departure, or they will not be Entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 12th August, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE EVENING PARTY in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BADRODDIN TYABJEE, by the ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM of Bombay, which was fixed for TUESDAY, the 13th instant, has been unavoidably POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI,
FUTEHALLY SHAIKAHMED,
Hony. Secretaries Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ઘી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June 1895, of Rs. 100 per Whole Share and Rs. 25 per Quarter Share (free of Income-Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 12th August, 1895, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1895.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 20th August, 1895, both Days inclusive.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કુપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June 1895, of Rs. 7-8-0 per Whole Share and Rs. 7-8-0 per Quarter Share (free of Income-Tax), is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1895, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1895.

N.B.—T The RANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 20th August, 1895, both Days inclusive.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£1,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS.....£3,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.
FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns,

Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 per Qts. ; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF OONDERIA STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Mahomedally Trebjee, for himself, and as guardian of the property of Ebrahimjee Tyebjee, Hosseinbhai Tyebjee, and Sakinabai Tyebjee, minor sons and daughter of Tyebjee Sullamanjee, deceased, the mortgagor, under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of May 1855, and an Indenture of further charge, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1888, and with the consent of Bai Amtoolabai, widow of Tyebjee Sullamanjee, and of Bai Jenaboo, widow of Esaaji, Jivaji deceased, the last owner of the undermentioned premises, and also with the consent of Mr. F. H. de Britto, the guardian of the property of Abdool Hussan Jivajee, Abdool Kader Jivajee, sons, and Khutizabai, daughter of the said Esaajee Jivajee, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Oonderia Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly in the occupation of Esaajee Jivajee and now in the occupation of Bai Jenaboo, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1370 and 1371, new No. 8531, old survey Nos. 1 2169 and 2468, new survey No. 3738, assessed by the Collectors of Assessment under No. 17 and containing by admeasurement 152 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Oonderia Street, on or towards the north by the house of Hindustani Jardosh Chotakhan, and on or towards the south by the house of Butler, Lalkhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal and Madhavji, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 12, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE Sale of the late Mr. A. L. BUTTERFIELD'S Furniture advertised for sale on the 12th instant, is POSTPONED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak-wood household furniture, glass and crockery-ware, plated-ware, mahogany square piano by Squnly and Co., pictures, Brussels carpets, almyra, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SILVER CUTCH WORK,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mangondass and Jairamdass—

A quantity of silver Cutch-work, consisting of bowls, boxes, jugs, biscuit boxes, salvers, tea pots, sugar pots, mustard pots, tumblers, glasses, milk jugs, inkstands, flower vases, saucers, saltcellars, napkin rings, penholders, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 full-plate camera, with lens, on stand.

By order of Messrs Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allen Brothers and Co., of London—

A. B. & Co.—20—17—19—3 cases containing gentlemen's ties, tie-clips, and golf caps.

By order of the concerned—

2 bales serge patties.

1 case Hanuman's sundries.

By order of Mr. Ludhabhoy Chutoo, and on account and at the risk of Memon Haji Essak Mahomed—

9 cases indigo.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Hoosain—

1101—S G M—7517—1 case 100 gross baloons.

1236—S G M—8413—1 case 75 gross buckles.

Out of S G M—8491—72 metal keyless watches.

Out of S G M—8578—72 metal keyless watches.

Out of S G M—8375—10 gross combs.

1761—S G M—2391—1 case 70 dozen pipes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.

1 second hand-office-shigram.

1 light strong-built dog-cart.

1 second-hand strong victoria.

1 strong serviceable landau.

1 G B chesnut gelding, believed sound, goes in saddle and harness,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 12, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF MEMONWADA STREET AND MUSJID BUNDER CROSS ROAD.

The Undersigned will, under instructions from C A Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Marwadi Harnath Rupajee, Tullockchund Harnath, and Motecchand Harnath, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1895, at 4.30 p.m. sell, on the premises the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Harnath Rupajee, Tullockchand Harnath and Motecchand Haraath, in all that chawl, houses, shops, offices, wells, compound, passages and premises, standing on, and all that piece or parcel of land, being Fazendari ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the junction of Memon Wada Street and Musjid Bunder Cross Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 126, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, a moiety of which belongs to Mungaldass Nathoobhai, and the other moiety to the premises under description, on the west by the Memon wada Street, on the south by the property of Laka Abdul Rehman, and on the north by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, containing by admeasurement 687 4-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less subject to the claims preferred thereto by Gaculbhai Moolchand as equitable mortgagee for Rs. 50,000, alleged to be due under an indenture, dated 17th day of January 1895, and made between the said Harnath Rupajee, Tullockchand Harnath, and Motecchand Hurnath of the one part, and the said Goculbhai Moolchand of the other part, also subject to a claim preferred by Choonilal Sankalchand for Rs. 2,019-0-4, alleged to be due under an indenture of possession mortgage, dated 5th day of March, 1895, and made between the said Hurnath Rupajee of the one part and the said Choonilal Sankolchand of the other part, also subject to a claim preferred by Eduljee Sorabjee Davar for Rs. 20,00 alleged to be due under an indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd day of January, 1895, and made between the said Harnath Rupajee of the one part and the said Eduljee Sorabjee Davar of the other part, none of which claims have, however, as yet been adjudicated upon or in any way admitted by the said Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 12, 1895.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler now has nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says :—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 13th August, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

MADRAS RACES,
5TH, 8TH, 10TH AND 12TH OCTOBER, 1895.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on the 15th instant.

For Programme see C. T. C. Calendar of June 27th, No. 5, and "The Asian" of June 21st.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1895, at 6 P.M.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 26th August, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secretary.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, Wood and Metal Work, will OPEN, at POONA, on the 25th September, 1895. 25 Prizes offered.

For prospectus, apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Poona.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shippers of GOODS by the s. s. AJMIR, wrecked off Satpatty, and to the Underwriters, that the above Steamer was SOLD, on SATURDAY, by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Marine Insurance Company, Limited. All Consignees having Cargo still on Board the Vessel, and which is now so Salt Water Damaged as to be Rotten and Worthless, are given notice to remove the same on or before MONDAY the 12th Day of August instant, after which the same will be thrown overboard by the Undersigned.

હાજી કાશમ જુશબ,
i.e., HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 12th August, 1895, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the year 1894-95.

II.—To elect members of Committee for the year 1895-96.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1895.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 19th Day of August, 1895, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1895.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Surgeon-Lieut-Col. G. Waters as a Director of the Company.

4TH.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1896, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th July to 12th August 1895, both Days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for Inspection by Shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay 25th July, 1895.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,030 square miles ; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000 ; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS :—COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers :—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each	at p. ct. p. a.	A. D.	Rs. 500-0-0
A.	200	6	1896	
B.	200	5½	1897	,, 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	,, 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	,, 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	,, 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... 4,500,000 = ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 3,923,000 = ,, 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	D'.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elva, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS, HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

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Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mount Hebron left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Byculla and Letimbro left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Cane, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game, this evening, between the Gymkhana and the Rangers' Football Club. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m., punctually.

ARRIVAL OF A HYDERABAD NOBLEMAN.—Meer Alikhan Abdulkhan, Nawab of Hyprabad (Deccan), arrived in Bombay from Mecca, on Friday last, in company with thirty followers. The Nawab is at present residing in Mr. Premchund Motivalla's house, at Grant Road.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Walton charged Poondlick Narsoo, a Kamati, figuring in the black book of the police, with theft of some copper pots. The accused had once been transported for ten years, and had passed six years in the local jail, on previous occasions. His Worship, on finding him guilty, remarked that his stay in Bombay was not desirable, and he was committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

WHAT BUSINESS IS THAT?—On Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, three Bhattia merchants were charged with creating a disturbance, at 1 o'clock, that morning, in Clive Road. The defence was that they were discussing business matters, and were creating no disturbance at all. The magistrate told them that they had no right to do business in a manner which disturbed people at such a late hour. Hoping that there would be no repetition of the offence, his Worship warned and discharged the accused.

EASY TO ENTER, DIFFICULT TO GET OUT.—Inspector Wilson charged Altaff Hoossein, a Mahomedan lad, with trespass in the house of Sorabji Dorabji, a Parsee, residing at Sonapore Lane, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday. The accused managed to get into the house unseen, but could not come out with the same ease. The complainant's servant saw him in a room, and just as he attempted to get out, he was caught, and handed over to the police. The accused was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—At the Cooperage, a large number of spectators gathered to witness the football match, played on Saturday afternoon, between the Rovers and the Royal Irish Rifles, under the Association rules. The soldiers won the game by two goals to nil, but both goals were luckily steered. The first goal was credited to the soldiers' account, as the leather found its way between the poles off one of the Rovers' backs. The second goal was secured by a forward of the Irish, who kicked the leather clear, having no one to oppose him, the Rovers' back Walton, having slipped.

HONOUR TO MR. JUSTICE BUDRODIN TYABJEE.—On Saturday last, a deputation of members of the Hindu Union Club, headed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, waited on Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee, at his bungalow, at Breach Candy, in order to express their satisfaction at the improved state of his health, and to congratulate him on his elevation to the Bench of the High Court. The deputation was very courteously received, and about an hour was spent in agreeable conversation; and the ceremony terminated with the distribution of flowers and rose-water. On the 19th instant, the Club gives an entertainment in honour of the learned judge, at "Mungaldas House," Girgaum.

THE HOUSE-TAX AT SURAT DECLARED ILLEGAL.—Much excitement, we learn, prevails on account of the imposition of the house-tax at Surat having been judicially declared, on Saturday last to be illegal. A correspondent states:—"The first-class subordinate judge pronounced judgment, to-day, in the house-tax case. The judge declared the imposition of the tax illegal for want of proper definition of the nature of the tax. The notication was held defective as the purpose for levying the tax was not shown. The assessment lists were declared illegal, having been prepared before Government sanction. Rule 15 was declared *ultra vires*. The court held that the Municipality did not consider the people's objections either in or out of the Municipality. The successful result of the suit has caused great rejoicing among the people."

A SHIPMASTER'S RESPONSIBILITY.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, on Saturday, an engineer's steward, on board the s. s. Cam, stopped into the witness-box, and said that his captain wanted him to sign off in Bombay, and, instead of sending him home, had transferred him to another vessel. He wished the captain to carry out the terms of the articles. His worship told him that, under the Act, the captain had the power to discharge a crew on reaching a British port if the term of the articles had expired, and that he had the option of either sending them home as passengers or to find employment for them. His worship thought the steward was lucky in getting employment, especially at this time of the year, when few ships were to be had. The steward was advised to sign off here, and receive his wages. He said that having refused to take up the new place, it had been filled up by another man. The magistrate was afraid the steward would find himself stranded in Bombay, if he did not try to secure another post.

IT WAS ALL OWING TO DRINK.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Constable Walton charged William Tobin, with creating a disturbance in the Shipping Office. The accused having run away from his vessel, the Shipping Master would not assist him. The accused said he got drunk and left the vessel, but did not like to go about begging; he was foolish, but not a good hand at begging. He intended to go home, and see his family if he only received money enough for his passage as far as Karachi, where he could take up some kind of work on board a ship. His worship said he would make an order to detain Tobin, in the Government Workhouse, until a passage was secured for him. The accused begged not to be sent to the Work-house, and his worship therefore sent him to the Sailors' Home until a passage was secured for him by the first opportunity to Karachi. He was to be ready to start any time, and in the meanwhile to report himself every day to the nearest police station.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, president of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, visited the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals and the Bombay Veterinary College, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. He was received at the entrance by Mr. K. M. Shroff, secretary to the Society, and by Mr. N. D. Dhakmarvala, Resident Veterinary Officer. Mr. Jardine went over the college premises, and made various inquiries relating to veterinary graduates. Then he went to the Sir Dinshaw Petit Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory building. He also inspected the horse and cattle wards in the hospital, and expressed his great satisfaction at the cleanliness of the wards in consequence of the adoption of the dry earth conservancy system, which works better than the under-ground drainage. He was much pleased with the arrangements made in the hospital for the comfort and care of the patients, and admired the workmanship of the Jamsetjee Petit Gatoway. Mr. Jardine left the place at about 10 a.m.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—On Saturday morning, a deputation of the Anjuman-i-Tublig-al-Islam, Bombay (Church of Islam), consisting of Messrs. Haji Rahimtoola, Moulvi Hidayat Russool, Moolla Mirza Khan (hony. secy.), Moulvi. Mahasoom Ali, Saleh Mahomed, H. Ahmed Noorani, Mia Mahomed, Haji Osman Chotani, Nawabali Mahaboobali, &c. waited upon the Hon'ble Justice Budrudin Tyabji Judge of the High Court of Bombay, at his residence to present him with an address of congratulation, on his appointment to the bench of the High Court by her Majesty's Government. Moolla Mirzakhan, the hony. secy., read the address, which was written out in Urdu language. Mr. Justice Tyabji thanked the members of the deputation for their kind wishes. Moulvi Hidayat Russool expressed the gratitude of the community to her Majesty's Government for the appointment of a Mahomedan to the Bench of the court, who well deserved the honour. A garland of flowers was placed round the neck of the hon'ble gentleman by Mr. M. H. O. Chotani, and after refreshment had been provided, the deputation took leave.

SUSPECTED THEFT BY A DISCHARGED SERVANT.—Wassoodeo Mahadeo, a rent collector, in the employ of Mr. Nowroji Jehanghir Gamadia, residing in his master's stable, at Tardeo Road, has reported to the police, that, about 1 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, he locked the doors of the stable as well as of the rooms inside the stable and went out. On his return about 6 o'clock in the evening, he found the locks on both the doors intact, but on going inside, he discovered that his box had been broken open by wrenching the staple off and two cheques—one for Rs. 200 and the other for Rs. 175—and Rs. 620 in cash stolen. Upon an inquiry, the two cheques, which belonged to the complainant's master, and Rs. 50 in cash were recovered lying behind the door. A Purdesee, named Devideen Bhowanee, who had formerly been in the complainant's master's service, but who was discharged about two months ago, was arrested on suspicion, as he was seen in the compound during complainant's absence. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Barnett charged the suspected Purdesee, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the above property. In asking for a remand, Mr. Barnett stated that though no property had been recovered from the accused, there was a strong suspicion against him, and if an adjournment was granted, the police might possibly recover the stolen property. The magistrate granted the application.

THE ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF "EAU-DE-COLOGNE" IN BOMBAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which two Hindus, named Yeshwant Soma and Balla Gunoo, stood charged, at the instance of Inspectors Clark and Moore, of the Abkari Department, with manufacturing eau-de-cologne without a license from the Collector of Abkari, in contravention of section 43, clause (*c*) of the Abkari Act, and with using false trade-mark, under the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Velinker, defended the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. Furdoonj Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Little, at the outset, referred to several sections of the Abkari Act, viz., section 3, sub-clause 11, which defined manufacture; section 14, which stated that no liquor should be manufactured, and that no person should have in his possession or should use materials for its manufacture; sections 43 and 53, which also referred to this matter; and section 62, which dealt with the manufacture of perfumes by admixture by chemists. Mr. Little said that under the last section only five different firms, in the whole town and Island of Bombay, had been granted licenses to manufacture perfumes by admixture. One of the several provisions stated in such licenses was that no licenses should manufacture any perfume spirit of a lower alcoholic strength than 34° over London Proof. The object of this clause in the license was, that if perfumes of a lower alcoholic strength had been allowed to be manufactured, there would be a loss of revenue to Government. Neither of the accused held such licenses, and therefore manufacture of any perfumes by them was illegal. Apart from the Abkari Act, Mr. Little stated the accused had committed the breach of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 4 of 1889 by sticking a false label on a bottle containing stuff manufactured by them.

Mr. Robertson raised a preliminary objection to this sort of prosecution, stating that the charge under the Merchandise Marks Act should not go along with that under the Abkari Act. He submitted that it was unfair and prejudicial to the accused that they should be tried at one and the same time on two quite separate offences.

Mr. Little said that as the facts were the same, and both the offences arose out of the same thing, the charges could be inquired into together.

Mr. Robertson said that he would deal with the point later on.

Referring to the label on the bottle, which stated outside "Genuine Cologne Water, made by J. V. Howwells and Company, Karcawa," and inside "Sole Importers, B. J. Franks and Company, Bombay," Mr. Little said that they made inquiries, and as far as they could ascertain, these names on the label were fictitious, and led one to suppose that the decoction was of English manufacture and was imported from England.

Mr. Taleyarkhan inquired whether his client, accused No. 2, who had no connection with accused No. 1, was charged for the same offence.

Mr. Little, replying in the affirmative, remarked that the evidence would disclose it.

Charles James Clark, Divisional Abkari Inspector, and a Revenue Officer, examined by Mr. Little, said that, in consequence of certain information received, he went to a place on the 1st instant, where eau-de-cologne was manufactured. He was accompanied by Inspector Moore, two Abkari peons and a police man. They proceeded to a stable in a compound, where one or two bungalows were situated. The stable was divided by a partition and it had two doors, one leading outside on to the road and the other in the compound. Witness went into that division of the stable, which had a door inside the compound. He saw bottles of essence of eau-de-cologne, numbering twelve dozen and four on a table and the two accused. The first, accused was sticking labels on the bottle while No. 2 was summing them. Witness also noticed different sheet, of labels, two stills, and different sorts of essence and oil for the manufacture of eau-de-cologne. He stopped accused doing their work any further, and sent the policeman to call Inspector Saundeson of the D Division. The witness had some conversation with the first accused, who said that he was only a servant belonging to Vassonji Nathoo and Company and got Rs. 9 per month; that they did not know how to prepare the mixture, but that one Mahadoo used to do the first process and then give accused certain instructions and they used to do accordingly. After this conversation, Inspector Saunderson arrived, and witness handed him over the two accused and all the things were impounded. The door was then locked and sealed, and having posted a policeman to watch the room, witness (Inspector Moore), and Inspector Saundeson went to the shop of Vassonji Natoo and Company.

Mr. Little: Did they admit that accused were their servants?

Mr. Robertson rose to object the question, but the witness in the meantime replied in the affirmative.

Witness, continuing, said that he did not find any bottles of eau-de-cologne of this kind in the shop of Vasonji Nathoo and Company. Nothing more was done on the day. On the following morning acting Assistant Collector, Mr. Sharman, Inspecter Moore, Inspector Saunderson and the witness went to the place again, and opened the door. They found in the place a number of gold labels, several sheets of wrappers, a number of Gujarati labels, sealing wax, a number of small corks-crews, eighteen bottles of different kinds of oil, one copper still, one glass retort, a jar containing a number of corks, four seals, some tape, some boxes for packing bottle etc. One of the seals found corresponded with the seal on the corks of the bottles. Next day they found six tins of spirits, some full and some partly full. Witness also found this prescription (produced) on the table adjacent to the one on which the bottles were found. Six kinds of oils were mentioned in the prescription, and four of them were found in the place. Witness tried but could not find out the prisoners' firm. Witness also tried to find out J. B. Franks and Company, but could not ascertain who they were and where they were. Witness did not know J. V. Howwell and Company, neither did he know the place Karcawa, mentioned on the label. Witness did not look to the import books.

Mr. Robertson asked the court to be allowed to reserve the cross-examination, stating that, in fairness to his client, he should first know what the prosecution was going to make out of the case.

The magistrate ruled that Mr. Robertson should follow the usual practice and examine the witness, as this was not a very complex affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson, the witness stated that he had not brought everything that was in the stable. There were many other things besides he had brought, such as tinctures, liniments &c. Witness also found lables like these (produced), he stating Spt. Ammonia Aromatic. He did not find any horses or bullock in the stable. As far as the witness knew, the stable was divided into two compartments, and the one in which the accused were found had no communication to the public road. He could not say whether it had a mud floor as ordinary Hindu houses had. Witness called this place a stable, because it looked like a stable. As far as he knew it had never been a stable. He had a conversation with the accused about the illict still of eau-de-cologne first. Accused must have understood that witness was going to prosecute them. Witness found several other prescriptions besides the one for the manufacture of eau-de-cologne. He knew nothing about chemical operation of that sort. He had not tasted to find whether the glass retort contained liquor, but the other still smelt of liquor, although there was none in it. The accused stated that the glass retort contained spirit as there is nitrasl for the preparation of sweet spirit of nitrite. Witness had not taken any steps to ascertain whether that liquor was such as would be used in the preparation of sweet spirit of nitrite. There was no fire under the retort, and it was quite cold, when seized. Witness could not say whether he found any root such as was used for the preparation of tincture. Witness' chief object was to find out things in connection with the manufacture of eau-de-cologne. The bottles were not packed; some of them were labelled, and some of them not. Everything was ready except labelling. Witness did not find any spirit of ammonia aromatic.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan: When you first received this information, were you told how many persons were connected with the manufacture of this eau-de-cologne.?

Mr. Robertson objected to the question.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: If I am not allowed to put that question, I have no other defence to make.

Mr. Robertson said that if the interests of both the accused were antagonistic, they should be separated.

Mr. Taleyarkhan (to witness): What was your information about the connection of No. 1 with 2?

Mr. Robertson again raised an objection, which was allowed by the court on the ground that it was merely a hearsay evidence.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan, stated that he saw the second accused gumming the labels, when he went into the room. Witness did not know that No. 2, was not connected with No. 1, nor did he know that No. 2 was a mill-hand. Witness could not say whether he had any conversation with No. 2.

Mr. Robert John Sharman, acting Assistant Collector of Abkari, examined by Mr. Little, said that Messrs. Kemp and Company, Phillips and Company, Beynon and Company, Leopold and Company, and Bertie Smith and Company were the only firms that had lincenses to manufacture perfumed spirits by admixture. Witness produced the form of license which was sanctioned by Government.

Mr. Little: If perfumed spirit was allowed to be manufactured by admixture of lower alcoholic strength than 34° London Proof in Bombay, what would be the result?—Loss to revenue. I have never heard of such a firm as J. B. Franks and Company. I have tried to ascertain who they are, and am unable to find them out. I do not know who J. B. Howwells and Company are.

Mr. Little: What would the public be led to suppose if a label like this is stuck on a bottle?

Mr. Robertson objected to the question, stating that it was for the court to decide that point. The objection was allowed by the magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson, the witness said that, although the spirit used in the manufacture of perfumes had its customs duty paid, yet if the strength of the spirit was made lower than 34° it would be a loss to Government. Perfumed spirits were charged at Rs. 8 a gallon, whatever might be their strength. The license for manufacturing perfumes was granted to Leopold and Company in the name of Hope Brewin.

Some discussion took place between Mr. Robertson and Mr. Little on the point, whether there was any actual loss in revenue if perfumes were manufactured from spirit, the customs duty on which had already been paid, and neither the court nor Mr. Robertson understood that it was a real loss to Government.

Luximon Balla, a Customs clerk, examined by Mr. Little, said that he registered all importations of perfumes and the duty levied thereon. He searched the register to see if any perfumes had been imported by J. B. Franks and Company from 1891 up to date, but could not find any register to that effect. No importer of the name of J. V. Howwells and Company was found in the register.

Mr. Little here declared the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the court on behalf of his client stated that the case had been presented in a very insufficent manner to the court, and that there was no evidence against his client to prove that he had committed the offence. The accused, being a chemist, he had articles in his place of business of a chemical character, such as chemists ought to have. There were various things in the room, but the witness stated he had not taken any notice of them, as they were not connected with the manufacture of eau-de-cologne. Section 62 of the Abkari Act applied to the accused, and he was entitled to the benefit of it. The learned counsel asked why his client, who was a chemist on a small scale, should not be allowed to manufacture eau-de-cologne while it was manufactured by big chemists. It might be urged that these chemists were allowed to do so because they had licenses, but he (Mr. Robertson) did not know under what section and why these licenses were issued. It was stated that such illicit manufacture would intail a loss to the revenue, but the learned counsel could not understand how that could be, when the customs duty on spirits had already been paid. He knows no provision in the Act which made it obligatory on the perfumers to obtain a license and if the Government Solicitor was aware of any such section, it was but fair that he should name it now. (Mr. Little: Section 40.) Section 40 related to the manufacture of liquor and intoxicating drugs, which his client had never done. Eau-de-cologne was very largely used in Bombay as medicine, and it was never suggested that it was likely to be used as a drink. There was nothing in the evidence to show that it was intended to be drunk. Section 11 clearly stated that the liquor was to be produced from something which was not liquor. The accused had never manufactured liquor or spirit from something which was not liquor before. He only mixed a few kinds of essence to a quantity of spirit, wine, on which the customs duty had been paid. If the preparation of such mixtures was an offence, then the mixture of brandy and soda, or the preparation of a punch were illegal. In the catalogues of well-known chemists, such as Phillips, &c., eau-de-cologne was classified as a drug. It was one of those things, which the chemist had to deal with everyday. If it was not allowed it would be a great restriction of the industrial liberty of the people of this country. Unless it was clearly shown that this drug could not be sold and could not be prepared from spirit of wine, the counsel hoped the accused would not be convicted. With reference to the circulars Mr. Robertson stated that there was no evidence to show that they had been used. Accused was seen labelling the bottle, but he did not sell it and therefore the offence was not complete. The learned counsel stated that it was for the prosecution to make out that licenses were necessary and to prove that the accused was not a chemist. His client prepared various waters, and also mixed with waters, which required distillation and therefore he was entitled to the benefit of section 62. With reference to the breach of the Trade Marks Act, there was evidence to show that bottles so labelled were ever sold, and there was no provision in the Act which made the mere possession of them an offence. The Leopold and Company was trading in different names from that of the name mentioned in the license, and still the Abkari Department did not care. The learned counsel asked the court not to make presumptions after presumptions in this manner, and to discharge his client.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the second accused, said that his learned friend had dealt with the case so ably that it was not necessary for him to go over the ground again, but supposing, for the sake of argument, the court came to the conclusion that the first accused was guilty of either of the offences, then it was quite possible that accused No. 2, being found with No. 1, might be charged by the court with aiding and abetting. In that case, Mr. Taleyarkhan said that the prosecution had entirely failed to establish those elements which were necessary to convict No. 2 of aiding and abetting. His client was arrested by Mr. Clark, simply because he accidentally found him in the premises along with No. 1. The counsel submitted that his client had no connection with the first accused whatsoever in this transaction. He was merely an acquaintance of No. 1 and on the day in question he simply went there to, call him home at the request of his sister. Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the court to hold that his client was not concerned in the transaction.

The first accused, in making his statement, said that the property before the court was found in his place. He bought them. He had manufactured the eau-de-cologne. He bought spirit of wine in the bazaar and mixed it with some oils. He had not got any license. He was formerly employed in a dispensary, and at present he was a chemist, preparing tinctures, liniments, &c., and sold them. He did not use the still in preparing eau-de-cologne, but he manufactured it by mixing 4 lbs. of spirts in 1lb. of water and different kinds of oil, and then filtering the mixture.

The second accused stated that he did not work with No. 1. On the day in question he went to the stable to call No. 1, who belonged to his native country. He had no other connection with No. 1. He was a mill-hand, and used to work in the Dinshaw Petit mill as a fitter in the carding room. He was at present unemployed.

As the counsel for the defence wished to produce witnesses,

The case was at this stage adjourned to Tuesday, the 20th instant.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article in to-day's issue re Captain Cecil Johnson, R.N. (retired), it may interest some of your readers to know that he came to this country with a view to induce Government and Railway Companies' contracts. He is a partner in our firm.—Yours, &c.,

C. W. SCHMIDT,
A. THORNETT,
Admiralty Contractors.

Aug. 10.

GOVERNMENT TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on last day of

July 1893	Rs.	14,06,80,000
" 1894	"	23,58,19,000
" 1895	"	19,13,25,000

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 7th August 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 3rd August 1895.	6,528,900
Balance to be remitted from 4th August 1895 to 31st March, 1896	10,471,100

SIR EDWARD BUCK, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is due in Bombay, on return from furlough, on the 18th instant. He will proceed direct to Simla, where he remains some time before proceeding on his tour through all the provinces in connection with his special duty. He will first have to draft letters to the Local Governments, and make other preliminary arrangements, in order that his mission may be properly understood.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS' BILL.

AT a public meeting held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam School, Esplanade, under the auspices of Anjuman-i-Khairkha-he-Hujjaj, and presided over by Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, the President of the Anjuman, the following memorial to his Excellency, the Viceroy, was unanimously adopted:—

The humble petition of the Anjuman-i-Khairkha-he-Hajjaj, Bombay, most respectfully showeth:—The Anjuman expresses their heartfelt thanks to your Excellency in Council for preparing a new Bill for removing the hardships and sufferings of Pilgrims on their voyage to Hedjaz and also for your kindly giving an occasion to the Mohamedans for making representation on the subject before the passing of the Bill. The Anjuman most humbly and respectfully begs to state their honest and candid views on the different Sections of the Bill introduced by the honorable Member, Sir Alexander Mackanzie, in the Supreme Legislative Council. The Hadj is one of the Five Pillars of Islam which every Mohamedan of means is in duty bound to perform once at least during life time, while it is considered to be an atonement for a whole life's sins and a sure way to Salvation by the rich as well as the poor and needy. As soon as a Mohamedan can spare enough money to undertake a voyage to Hedjaz it is his bounden duty to start for the pilgrimage whether old or young and whether his doctor allow him or not. According to the Holy Laws of our Prophet if a pilgrim starts for the Holy City and dies before reaching the place, he is understood to have performed his pilgrimage and is believed directly to go to Paradise and so firm is the belief of Indian Mohamedans in these laws that they are ever ready to embark not caring for epidemics and other calamaties—nay—not even for their lives. The Anjuman is of opinion that the present system of quarantine is not at all necessary for Indian Pilgrims in as much as it not only does no good, but is a source of numerous hardships and unspeakable horrors to the pilgrims; and is thus the greatest obstacle in their way of performing the Hadj and as all the Indian Medical authorities are of opinion that no cholera has ever travelled from India to Europe it seems to the Anjuman, that the sooner the unnecessary and mischievous rules of quarantine are done away with the better. The Anjuman approves of the provision which extends the time of notice of the sailing of a pilgrim ship from 24 hours to 3 days. The Anjuman also approves of the Section which provides the extension of space for each pilgrim to 16 sq. ft. but begs to suggest that children under three years should be counted as no pilgrims and that those under 12 years should only be counted as half pilgrims. The Anjuman agrees with the provision that the upper deck should be reserved for the use of pilgrims and kept free from encumbrances. The Anjuman does not agree with the provision for increasing the space for hospital; the present arrangment appears quite sufficient. The Anjuman strongly protests against the provision which requires the inspection of pilgrims by medical man before embarkation, for it will be an interference with the religious rights of Mohamedans which will be a violation of the promise made in Her Most Gracious Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. And the Anjuman also fears, that it will prove a source of illegal gratification to medical officers. No legislation has ever been heard of which requires the obtaining of a doctor's certificate for entering a place of worship or observing of fasts, and in as much as the Hadj is as binding upon Mohamedans as any of the other Pillars of Islam this provision will be regarded as depriving them of the freedom of performing their religious duties. The Purdah System so strictly observed by the Mohamedans will, by this provision, receive a rude shock. The Anjuman gives their hearty support to the provision regarding the increase of water supply, disinfecting stove, increasing and improving latrine accommodation and the separation and deposit in the hold of all heavy luggage. The Anjuman does not agree with the statements made by Mr. Manivi Abdul Jabbar, C. I. E. of Calcutta regarding the cooking of food and supplying of it by ship owners. No special arrangements for the purpose are requisite. The Anjuman in conclusion most respectfully prays that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to take this memorial into consideration as it is closely connected with the religion of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's most loyal and faithful subject. The Anjuman prays for your Excellency's long life and prosperity.—HAJEE RAHAMTULLA HAJEE DAWOOD, President, Anjuman-i-Khairka-he-Hujjaj, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. TYABJEE.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

856—Craigie L and O—Bai Motlibai vs Cooverjee Hirjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.

857—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs Cooverjee Hirjee alias Cooverjee Mulji and others—Payne G and S.

858—Dikshit and H—Sam Raoje Jambhikar vs Paladas Subkhem—Payne G and S.

862—Thakurdas D and G—Bai Manbai and others vs Goolam Hoosein Moorjee and another—Payne G and S.

873—Wadia and G—Edulje Hormasjee Batliwalla vs Cassum Hajee Metha—Roughton and B

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

272-95—In person Abdool Rahim Vulli Mahomed vs Jainabai.

281-95—Chalk W and S—Harichand Cassinath vs Luxmibai.

Postponed Long Causes.

346-94—K D Shroff—Khan Mahomed Sulliman vs Noor Mahomed Sullay Mahomed and others—Khunderao and S—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

211-95—Payne G and S—G G Vol Kart and others vs Noorbhoy Ramalljee and others.

217-95—K J Mantri Keshrichand Khimchand vs Bhaichand Dayabhai—M N Saklatwalla.

245-95—In person—Gangabai vs Vasudeo Ramchandra Rajwadkar—Khundkar S.

288-95—Inverarity N and B—Sarafali Tyabjee vs Surbraya Bateraya another—Chalk W and S, and Bhaishanker and K.

278-95—In person a pauper—Cowasjee Palloniee Kharegatt vs Edulje Hormusjee Kharegatt—Wadia and G.

283-95—Ardeshir H and D—Gulabchand Mocnala and others Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadur—Crawford B and B.

284-95—James Peace Cruikshanks vs Amaram Sewna and another—Khunderao S.

288-95—F P Pavri—Jehangir Bezonjee vs Jamsetjee Piroshaw J C Cama.

229-95—Payne G and S—Joseph Rogers and Sons Ld vs Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha—Nanu and H.

29-289D-95—Bicknell M and M—Purshotum Gopinath and others vs Goolam Hoosein Mooljeebhai and another—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

609-91—J C Cama—Hoosman Hajee Jakaria vs Abdoola Hajee Jakaria and others—Crawford B and D.

393-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chimnalal and others vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F.

475-94—M H Khan—Rahmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibboy—Mansukla D and J.

1-95—Mansukla D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.

102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukla D and J.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Cruickshank, Col, B, R E, on furlough, from Poona.

AUGUST 10.

Warren, Surgn-Major, Genl, Bo, A M S, from leave, from England.
Rooth, Capt, Bo, R Dub Fus, A M S, from leave, from England.
Hall, Lieut, Bo, West York Regt, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Cruickshank, Col, Bo, R E, on furlough, to England.
Dudgeon, Capt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Kirkee.

AUGUST 10.

Warren, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bo, A M S, to join, to Poona.
Root, Capt, Bo, R Dub Fus, to rejoin, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th August, 1895.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-morrow and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE breaches on the Sind-Sagar section of the North-Western Railway, have been repaired, and through traffic was resumed on Wednesday. The small gaps were filled up, and temporary bridges carried over the larger ones. There were 20 gaps ranging over 12 miles, aggregating about 800 feet in all, and the worst places had 17 gaps in three telegraph post lengths. The mischief was due to the abnormally heavy rainfall and cultivators' bunds bursting and letting the water down in great volumes and heavy rushes, which where they hit a bridge went through all right, but where they hit the bank went straight through it also, by making a hole, the soil being very light and friable. It will be necessary to put the line on a diversion and make more waterways in the cold weather.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots. 114, Arrington Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st Jun to date.
Delhi	29·558	SE	14	88·7	78·4	83	...	11·39	−5·16
Agra	29·559	SW	11	88·6	77·7	81	...	14·95	−1·84
Cawnpoore	29·627	S	5	90·3	79·1	81	...	15·97	...
Allahabad	29·597	SSW	3	92·6	78·3	83	0·03	19·14	−2·06
Jhansi	29·552	SW	6	88·5	77·2	85	0·12	23·14	+0·87
Jacobabad	29·479	N	7	102·5	77·6	95	0·83	0·99	−1·18
Karachi	29·502	SSW	14	91·0	76·3	99	2·45	3·63	−1·01
Jeypore	29·581	ESE	7	82·0	74·5	89	1·62	17·09	+2·03
Ajmere	29·557	SE	4	81·4	74·1	93	0·38	20·54	+3·27
Deesa	29·495	S	12	88·2	75·0	93	0·94	11·81	−4·29
Ahmedabad	29·537	SSW	5	85·2	75·6	92	1·18	27·11	...
Bhuj	29·480	NNW	10	89·4	74·9	93	0·32	10·47	+0·90
Rajkot	29·514	WSW	3	83·1	72·8	84	0·23	16·18	−4·09
Veraval	29·581	W	12	78·5	75·3	91	0·24	11·69	...
Neemuch	29·593	WSW	13	86·3	73·1	83	0·58	19·32	+2·01
Indore	29·632	SSW	3	83·7	71·6	93	0·10	18·15	−0·24
Saugor	29·641	S	6	84·3	73·1	88	...	31·31	+4·31
Jubbulpore	29·623	SSW	4	86·4	75·1	87	0·08	43·22	+6·84
Hoshangabad	29·638	SW	3	87·3	73·6	74	0·10	32·20	−0·32
Khandwa	29·641	SW	11	87·2	73·6	78	...	16·81	−0·23
Raipur	29·658	S	6	86·3	75·6	81	...	30·07	+0·03
Nagpur	29·654	Calm	3	86·7	74·1	89	0·08	34·79	+7·84
Amroad	29·695	SW	9	88·7	73·3	77	...	17·41	−2·42
Akola	29·650	WSW	4	90·9	72·7	78	...	18·41	−1·12
Surat	29·592	SW	M	83·5	76·0	81	0·58	21·43	−0·41
Malegaon	29·647	WSW	15	83·4

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms for Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Two of Lord's single beater 48" Scutchers (making 45" laps), with all latest improvements. Are in very good order, and have been working for 4 and 3 years, respectively. Changing the width of Cards sole reason for selling. Apply to the Manager, Svadeshi Mills, Coorla.

FOR SALE, two GALVANIZED IRON TANKS Can be joined or disjoined in two hours. Size of each 20 ft. by 8 ft. by 4½ ft.—ROYAL THEATRE, Grant Road.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PIANOS (second-hand), Cottage and Square, by Schiedmayer, &c., as good as new, for Sale and Exchange.—H. J. MASTER, No. 90, Dhobitalao.

THE RETREAT, 3, Love Lane, near Byculla Bridge, a private and select Boarding House for a few Gentlemen only. Terms on application to Proprietors of above.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees said in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Pensioned HOSPITAL ASSISTANT to take Charge of the Bazar Dispensary, at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem and Quarters. Duties light. Apply, forwarding Certificates and References, to the Secretary CANTONMENT COMMITTEE, Ahmedabad.

WANTED, a Competent WEAVING MASTER of Long Experience, fully conversant with the Sizing Arc and the Weaving of Fancy Goods. Apply to "No. 72D.," care of this Office.

WANTED, at once, a MESSMAN for the Club of Western India. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, Club of Western India, Poona.

HEAD READER WANTED, for a Daily Newspaper. None but Experienced, Steady Men need apply. "No. 357," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M. Calcutta N. Volunteers.

MATHERAN,—TO LET, JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rugby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

EXCELCIOR celebrated Lawn Mowers are best in the market, from 8 to 32 inches. Apply to PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PEARSE & Co.'s Prices for Oilman's Stores are the Cheapest. Fresh Consignments received every Fortnight. Goods not approved can be returned. Ask for New Price List. Please note the Only address:—SIRDAR'S PALACE, Fort, Bombay.

IVORY TURNING.—Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls adjusted and re-coloured by a Competent London Ivory Turner.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld. 8, Marine Street.

LATEST COMIC OPERAS, MUSICAL COMEDYS, &c., received:—"The Shop Girl," "Gentleman Joe," "His Excellency," "The Chieftain, "Gaiety Girl," "In Town," &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Rooster, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Lemmle, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, World, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

DELICIOUS TABLE CREAMS, requiring only the Addition of Milk to fit them for the Table. Price, 8 As. each.—JAMES PEARSE, 73, late 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Piccolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

[ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.]

HAIG'S "GLENLEVEN" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
BREWERS' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER,
13TH TO 23RD MARCH 1895,
FOR PURITY
AND
EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
ALSO THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT SUNDERLAND EXHIBITION,
Held in December, 1894.

JOHN HAIG & CO., LD.,
MARKINCH, SCOTLAND.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
HALLIDAY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
OF THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,
AMERICAN DENTIST,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DR. GHEESTA Leaves Bombay for a Fortnight or so, for Up-country, as his Professional Services are required by a Chief in Kathiawad.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.
H. E LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

SPECTACLES to benefit the sight must be exactly adapted for the correction of the particular defect of sight for which they are designed.

The first important step, therefore, is to get the refraction accurately defined, and all necessary measurements taken. Spectacles are then prepared specially, in accordance with the requirements of each case, and it is only when thus precisely adapted, that beneficial effects can be relied upon.

Astigmatism, a common enough complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's formula to Europe. In our Bombay Factory, any kind of lense can be cut, at a few days' notice, whether superficial, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 10.

ABOUT half-a-lakh of extra Council Bills were allotted yesterday on various places at 1s. 1 7-32d.—the same rate as was obtained for the extra allotments on the previous day, and 1-32d. above Wednesday's regular allotment price. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1d. The English and French Funds and all the financial quotations, including the price of Bar Silver in London at 30½d. per oz., were unchanged yesterday. Silver in New York was 1-8 cent dearer, at 66¼ cents per lb.; demand Exchange on London having advanced ‡ cent to 4·90½. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £80,000 to this port.

To-day's London financial telegram through Reuter advises an advance of 1-8 per cent. in the price of Consols, at 107 3-16; and the payment of about £125,000 in Gold into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 30 3-8d. per oz.; the metal being unchanged in New York, at 66¼ cents. per oz., with Exchange unaltered. The Banks' buying rate in London on India was put up 1-16d., to 1s- 1 1-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 10,000 bales; Imports 1,000 bales; with both spot and arrival prices all unchanged. The Manchester market was firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the holiday-broken week ending yesterday, were 38,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 39,000 bales. The Imports were 3,000 bales. The total Stock stood yesterday at 1,366,000 bales, thus showing a decrease of 40,000 bales from the previous Friday's figures.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton market closed steady again; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; Sales 7,000 bales; Imports 1,000 bales. Both ready and forward Cotton is unchanged in value. The Manchester market has become quiet in tone.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7¼ cents per lb.; and September Futures were virtually unchanged at 7·04 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

To-day's New York telegram reports an advance of 1-8 cent per lb. in spot Cotton, at 7 3-8 cents per lb.; and of 16 points in Futures, at 7·20, this rise being probably in anticipation of the Washington Agricultural Bureau Report now due, but not yet to hand. The Receipts at the U. S. ports are *nil*. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 9,700,000 bales, compared with 6,690,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day with little doing in either directions, prices being all unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 bales of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197; and 100 Rampore, at Rs. 191; while the Mills have takan 450 bales, consisting of 200 Broach, at Rs. 196; 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 152½; and Dhollera, at Rs. 159½; and 50 Dharwar, at Rs. 189 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Only a small export business has been reported in these staples to-day, the former market having been quiet, and the latter steady; with prices in both all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	618	bales.
Wheat	2,921	cwts.
Linseed	2,421	,,
Rapeseed	696	,,
Rice	1,766	,,

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing doing in this market, and rates are nominally unchanged; but shippers are holding out again for lower rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 5-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic for September transfer onwards. Of *bona-fide* business we have heard of but little passing; but Bank re-sale Telegraphic has been reported at 1s. 1 7-32d. As regards Merchants' Bills, however, we hear of but few being in the market; but we closed ffirm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 1 3-1‡ to 9-32d.	,,
France 3 ,,	139⅜ to 140.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and the rate, after opening at 108¼ for Money, and 108¼ for Account, declined to 108 3-8 and 108 3-16 in the two positions, respec tively, at which level they left off.

SHARES.—With the exception of some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, entirely in favour of sellers, this market has been quiet but steady, with quotations unchanged. We note an advance of Rs. 35 in Manockji Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 30 in Britannia; of Rs. 25 in Sassoon; of Rs. 20 in Khandeish; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Empress, Indian Manufacturing, Imperial; and Sun; and of Rs. 5 in Jamshed. Albert Press of Kurrachee shares are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bengal shares have advanced Rs. 10. Commercial and Land Mortgage are Rs. 2 higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyuoh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted y all routes.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 30, compared with the Statement of July 23, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	July 23. Rs.	A.	P.	July 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,01,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,80,273	11	10	2,06,94,683	5	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,23,78,311	10	2	6,07,67,434	8	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,10,981	6	7	6,39,403	1	0
Sundries	19,44,212	5	9	19,63,695	14	3
	Rs. 11,33,13,779	2	4	11,06,65,196	12	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,15,28,055	0	0	1,16,26,223	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	73,35,521	0	0	72,80,847	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,10,93,691	8	2	1,03 01,313	1	9
Credits do. do.	91,50,554	5	6	38,79,894	14	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,66,7,883	13	9	2,50,14,691	10	9
Balances with other Banks	2,85,016	8	3	3,96,985	6	6
Bullion	6,632	5	11	5,434	14	6
Dead Stock	12,88,405	11	8	12,85,575	1	8
Stamps	9,364	2	9	8,950	2	6
Sundries	14,58,577	3	10	14,54,718	13	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,22,03,693	6	8	2,24,63,952	10	4
Do. at Branches	2,20,15,378	14	10	2,09,40,542	12	11
	Rs. 11,33,13,779	2	4	11,06,56,196	12	4

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 30, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	11,52,547	Inc.
Do. at Branches	17,38,158	Dec.
Other Deposits	19,10,877	do.
Post Bills	1,71,578	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	43,401	Inc.
Loans	7,56,301	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,29,340	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	16,59,202	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	2,63,257	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,74,833	no.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,493½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 27th July 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,31,990	1,99,111	5,624	3,36,635
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	..	..	..	3,37,666
Decrease				Rs. 1,031

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BENKOREBAI—August 10, on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m., at her father's residence Krishnabai Buildings, Girgaum, Bombay, Benkorebai, widow of the late Mr. Nathoobhoy Ramji and the only daughter of the late Mr. Pranjivandas Whagjee, aged 29 years.

Do ROSARIO—August 11, at Mount Road, Bombay, Mariana de Faria e Rosario, relict of the late Dr. C. Baptista do Rosario and only surviving daughter of the late Sir Roger de Faria, aged 81. R. I. P.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BYNG—CLARK—July 11, at St Anthony's Anerley, Henry Leicester Byng, Esq, late Colonial Secretary, Tobago, son of the late Major-Gen John Byng, C B, to Sara Gertrude (Grasie) nee O'Hanlon, widow of William Clark, Esq, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

CARTWRIGHT—CHANDWICK—July 17, at St Mary's, Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxford, the Rev Arthur Babington Cartwright, curate of Christ Church, Mayfair, to Annie Isabella, daughter of the late Major R A Chadwick, Madras Staff Corps.

HASKARD—PRESCOTT—July 15, at Holy Trinity, Florence William Thomas Haskard, of Florence, to Georgina Augusta Margaret Emma, third daughter of the late Major Gen John Clarke Phillips Prescott, Indian Army.

KEMBALL—TURNER—July 18, at St Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Charles Arnold, Captain Indian Staff Corps, second son of Charles Gurdon Kemball, Esq, J P, of Kirby Cane, Norfolk, to May Antoinette, younger daughter of the late Joseph Askew Turner, Esq, of the Charity Commission, and of Mrs Turner, 67 H, Cornley-gardens.

LITKIE—WELDON—July 18, at Holy Trinity, Windsor, Maximillian McKenzie Litkie, eldest son of Valerian Litkie, to Loui Harriet Grace Weldon, only drughter of Col Weldon C I E, of Forest Park, Windsor, and 4, Baricstonmansions, London.

PENRUDDOCK—SMITH—July 23, at the parish church of Box, Wilts, the Rev Frederick Fitz-Patrick Penruddock, M A, Senior Assistant-Curate of Windsor, son of the late Rev I Penruddock, M A, Rector of West Chelborough, Dorsetshire, to Edith Florence, younger daughter of Lieut-Genl Clement J Smith (late Madras Staff Corps), of Shrub Hill, Box, and neice of the late Major-Gen F J Hicks, late Madras Staff Corps.

THOMAS—POTTINGER—July 13, at St Michael's, Teignmouth, Henry Melville Thomas, Royal Artillery, to Mary (May), second daughter of Gen Pottinger, late Military Secretary to Government, Bombay.

TWIST—SAWERS—July 16, at St John's, Blackheath, Cecil Frederic, eldest son of G F Twist, Esq, Moat House, Coventry, to Catherine Isobel, younger daughter of the late Robert Orr Sawers, formerly of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CREATON—July 21, at No 19, Pembridge villas, Bayswater, W, Edward Creaton, formerly of Calcutta, aged 79.

STEVENSON—July 20, suddenly, at Abingdon-villas, Kensington, Helen Sophy Stevenson, late of 61, Church-road, St Leonards-on-Sea, only daughter of the late James Arthur Robert Stevenson, of the East India Company's Madras Civil Service, aged 62.

STILES—July 18, Emily Louisa Stiles, widow of Major George Harcourt Stiles, 4th Madras N I.

STONE—July 19, suddenly, at 142, Brakspears-road, St John's, S E, John William Stone, late of the India Store Department, aged 69.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1895.

UNDER the presidency of Lord Sandhurst the Legislative Council seems likely to acquire a reputation for "happy despatch" even superior to that which it attained during the administration of the late Governor, who possessed in no small degree the ability to get through a great deal of work in a short time. At Lord Sandhurst's first Legislative Council meeting, the Tramways Act Amendment Bill was read a first and second time, was considered in detail, was read a third time, and passed, and other business was transacted. At the second meeting of the Council presided over by his Excellency numerous questions were answered, the Financial Statement for the year 1895-96 was explained by Mr. Nugent, and was criticised by every native member of the Council, with one exception. These criticisms were in some cases of great length, and they were replied to not only by members of Council but also by three other official members, in so far as they related to their own particular departments. A new bill was brought in, explained, and read a first time, and some incidental business was transacted. This was a very fair amount of work to get through at a single sitting, but to accompiish it the Council had to remain at the table for more than six hours. The practice hitherto has been to hold two meetings of from three to four hours duration each, a plan possessing the advantage of giving the official members a breathing space in which to consider the exhaustive criticisms of the non-official spokesmen. The summary method adopted on Wednesday necessitated the giving of off-hand replies to an enormous mass of criticism, with the result that, not having had an opportunity to make references, the official members could not speak on some of the points raised with that degree of assurance as to the exact position of affairs which is desirable in the case of authoritative statements. The Budget discussion affords opportunity for incidental criticism on numberless points of administration, and Lord Sandhurst found on Wednesday, as Lord Harris had found in previous years, that the tendency of the non-official members is to stretch that opportunity to its fullest limit. This being the case, it would certainly be better for the Executive to be allowed a few hours' interval to formulate replies of a somewhat more definite nature than some of those into which the members of Government were led on Wednesday by the exigencies of a single sitting. The replies were adequate and effective upon all the old topics which, as Mr. Nugent caustically put it, were exhumed once more, and also upon some of the new points raised. But there were other criticisms which do not appear to have received the adequate answers to which they were doubtless open, and the result may be that some erroneous statements and arguments will be placed upon the record unrebuked and unchallenged. The right of interpellation was freely used, the interrogations mainly dealing with details of land revenue and Abkari administration. The replies were satisfactory both from the willingness shown to give the information asked for, and also from the directness with which they removed the incorrect impression under which several of the interpellations were framed. Incidentally Government laid down three sound and reasonable principles of administration which should be borne in mind by nominated Councillors when framing interrogations in future. Mr. Nugent intimated in reply to a question put on the paper by Mr. Javerilal that Government could not undertake "to make any enquiries regarding, or in any manner take notice of, the statements which are made otherwise than in representations addressed to them in accordance with the rules." He also informed the same questioner that "Government reserve to themselves the right to determine what matters shall be noticed or not noticed in their Resolutions, and must decline to assign any reasons for the exercise of their discretion in this respect." Mr. Birdwood refused to break, at Mr. Tilak's invitation, the rule which treats as confidential the papers showing why Government consider particular persons unfit for its service. The most captious critic who possesses any acquaintance with the principles of the art of government could not gainsay any of the three positions thus taken up by the Honourable Board.

As Mr. Mehta remarked in opening the discursive debate which followed the introduction of the Budget, the Financial Member of Council is so restricted by the conditions of the Provincial Contract that he is afforded little or no opportunity for the exhibition of any high financial skill or statesmanship. But although Mr. Nugent was thus bound down by circumstance, his clear and concise statement of the present state and future prospects of the Provincial Exchequer bore traces of a skilful handling of resources. During the past year the Financial Member, Mr. Trevor, had to struggle against touching the minimum balance of twenty lakhs of rupees, while being compelled to forego over five and a-half lakhs of the Provincial assignment to help to meet Imperial needs, and providing six and a-quarter lakhs for exchange compensation allowance. To this end the strictest economy was necessary, and Mr. Nugent acknowledges the loyal and efficient manner in which officers throughout the Presidency have seconded the efforts of the Financial Department in this respect. The opening balance of the current year was rather less than thirty and a half lakhs, and in framing his Budget Mr. Nugent had to exercise the utmost care so as not to be in a worse position at the close of the year than at the beginning. If his anticipations are correct, he will succeed in doing this, although he admits that revenue has been very liberally estimated while expenditure has been cut down to its lowest limit. This frank admission of having managed to squeeze in a small surplus, was made by way of warning that the improvement which has been a rather noteworthy feature of the actuals as compared with the estimates of the last two years is not likely to be observable this time. Mr. Nugent intimated that in the absence of such improvement a curtailment of expenditure in 1896-97 will be inevitable. In other words Government have to depend wholly and solely upon a material advance in exchange, or some other fortuitous circumstance of which there is at present no indication to save the Presidency from having, as Mr. Nugent put it, "the shears applied with painful vigour in the struggle to bring our expenditure within the limits of our available funds." Sir William Harcourt told the House of Commons a few months ago that economy had gone out of fashion now in the great spending department of the country. But there is evidently no chance for a similar disregard of expenditure to characterise the administration of this Presidency for some time to come.

The Finance Minister is hoping against hope that a material retrenchment of outlay will not have to be resorted to. But if it is otherwise, if in short, the expected happens, where can the "shears" be most safely applied? Not upon higher education, said Mr. Mehta, in effect, when again asking Government to take over the Guzerat College; not upon primary education, urged Mr Wadia when he asked Lord Sandhurst to apply his Western experience to a consideration of the fact that only 1·6 per cent. of the Provincial revenue is spent thereon; not upon establishments, said Mr. Allahbakshkhan when pleading with Government to separate judicial and executive functions in Sind; not upon industrial, or technical education, or upon village sanitation, roads or canals urged Mr. Tilak; not upon Government dealings with Municipalities said Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal. In fact, every critic of the Budget, with perhaps the single exception of Mr. Setalvad, who was throughout a consistent advocate of economy, asked for enhanced grants of different kinds, while on the other hand many of them seemed to regard, an enhancement of receipts from land revenue, or from forest conservancy as an undesirable thing. The inconsistency of deprecating enhanced receipts from taxation side by side with advocating increased expenditure in various departments is, however, a very common feature of public criticism of Governments, both Provincial and Imperial, in India. In this instance, the inconsistency was removed to a considerable extent, by Mr. Mehta and several of his friends, giving Government a clue as to where the money necessary for the increased expenditure they advocated is to come from. From a strictly ethical point of view there is a great deal to be said in favour of Mr. Mehta's contention that as exchange compensation allowance is an increase of expenditure brought about by the Government of India and was unforeseen when the existing Provincial Contract was entered upon, an increased assignment should be made to the Bombay Government to meet this heavy charge from Imperial Funds. There is also some force in Mr. Wadia's contention that as the import duties have led to an enormous increase in the receipts from Customs in Bombay, the local Government should have at least a share of the benefit derivable from this great enhancement of the revenues of the country. But unfortunately the Viceroy-in-Council is the "predominant partner" in the Provincial Contract, an arrangement that is not so dependent on the agreement of the subordinate partner to the terms as its name seems to infer. Just now the chronic financial difficulties of "the predominant partner" are being increased in no small degree by the occupation of Chitral, which will at the very lowest estimate leave a deficit of two crores to be faced by Sir James Westland next spring. We cannot therefore but share the grave doubts expressed by Mr. Nugent as to the success of the application for increased subventions which the local Government intend to make. At any rate, until "the predominant partner" has signified assent to the proposal, or until exchange has so materially improved as to favourably affect the finances of this Presidency, the most practical course to adopt is that deducible from the speeches of Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Little in regard to their departments—to be thankful for existing grants, and to endeavour to turn them to the very best account.

THE China papers bring details of the joint action of European and American representatives with regard to the anti-missionary riots. The American citizens of Shanghai, the other day, met and resolved to urge the Government of the United States immediately to appoint a Commission, headed by a Consular Officer of highest rank, and such other American citizens as shall be qualified by knowledge of the Chinese language and from long residence in and familiarity with the customs of the country to deal with the matter, and to proceed at the earliest possible moment to Chengtu, there thoroughly to investigate the causes and fix the responsibility of these riots. They were also of opinion that a money indemnity alone is utterly insufficient to meet the demands of this case, and that they insist upon the prompt and adequate punishment of the guilty parties, no matter what their rank or station may be. Further they asked their Government to make provision for the immediate return of the American missionaries to their stations in the Szechuen province, and that their right to reside and prosecute their work in the interior of China be published throughout the provinces by the Central Government. It is understood that arrangements have already been made by the French with the Tsung-li Yamen for a Commission to take evidence and ascertain to what extent the Szechuen officials were implicated in the outrages. The Commission will consist of Bishop Dunand, the Provincial Treasurer, and the Judge of Szechuen, all three sitting together in the Provincial Judge's Yamen at Chengtu, and each having the same right to examine witnesses and take evidence. Unfortunately, two local Chinese officials who are suspected of being more or less involved themselves are thus permitted to form part of the tribunal practically to try their fellow mandarins. The French Government however has made up its mind to be guided by the Bishop's report, and will defer further action on the recent occurrences until Bishop Dunand's report is received. Steps are to be taken to give the Commission the proper status

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SQUADRONS AT TANGIER.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

It is officially stated that the reason of the visit of the British Squadron to Tangier is the presence there of the vessels of other Powers.

A TRADER HANGED ON THE CONGO.

It is reported from Zanzibar that the Belgians on the Congo have hanged a trader, named Stokes, for supplying hostile natives with ammunition.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the Egyptian question will be discussed on the opening of the French Parliament, and that an attempt will be made to obtain British evacuation by united diplomatic steps. It is understood that France, Russia, and Turkey will support the movement, and it is hoped that Germany will also.

THE RETROCESSION OF LIAO-TUNG.

The only serious difficulty now impeding the retrocession of the Liao-Tung Peninsula to China is due to the attitude of Germany, which does not share in the opposition shown by China, Russia, and France to the amount claimed by Japan as supplementary indemnity.

ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING IN GERMANY.

A strong Anti-English current is being at present displayed in the German Press. Great Britain is accused of frustrating German Colonial aspirations.

END OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Sir Leonard Lyell (Liberal) has been re-elected for Orkney and Shetland by a reduced majority. This completes the elections.

RUSSIAN APPOINTMENT.

Mr. P. Lessar, at present Councillor of State at Bokhara, has been appointed to a similar post at the Russian Embassy in London.

"GENERAL" BOOTH ON TOUR.

"General" Booth of the Salvation Army has started on a tour to Africa, Australia, and India.

M. STAMBOULOFF'S ASSASSIN.

SOFIA, Aug. 10.

It is reported that one of the assassins of M. Stambouloff has been released.

ILLNESS OF THE AUSTRIAN HEIR-APPARENT.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.

His Royal Highness Prince Francis Ferdinand d'Este, the Austrian Heir-Apparent, is seriously ill with lung catarrh.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Essex, the latter were beaten by two hundred runs.

Yorkshire beat Kent by seven wickets.

THE FUTURE OF CHITRAL.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

A field telegraph office was opened at Chutiatan five miles from Dir, on the 8th, and the dismantlement of telegraph line from Janbatai Kotal to Kanbat finished the same day.

General Low and the divisional head-quarters marched to Robat on the 9th.

A special meeting of the Viceroy's Council took place to-day, at Government House, to discuss our future policy in connection with Chitral. The result of the meeting, is of course, still confidential, but I hear, on excellent authority, that all the Gurkha Regiments will return almost immediately. The greater part of the country, I hear, will also be evacuated, saving the portion of the Panjkora river and the Dir roads.

LATER.

The decision of her Majesty's Government with regard to Chitral has now been received. A moderate garrison will be retained in Chitral territory, and arrangements will be made by which the road thither by the Panjkora route will be available for postal purposes for the carriage of supplies and for reliefs. For the present, at any rate, it will be necessary to keep troops on the Malakand and at the crossing of the Swat River, but from that point to where the road enters Chitral territory tribal arrangements will be made.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

The Home Government, the *Pioneer* understands, have arrived at a decision regarding the policy to be pursued in Chitral, though nothing has yet emerged regarding its exact terms. Rumours were current in Simla, on Thursday, that the field force except one brigade, was to be broken up forthwith.

Regarding the political settlement in Bajour the Government of India apparently intend reinstating the near relatives of Umra Khan in Jandoul Valley.

Last Tuesday Umra's brothers, cousins, and nephews with all their families and followers left Peshawar, by rail for Nowshera under police escort thence proceeding towards General Low's camp.

General Low moved to Robat yesterday, en route to Mundah, where he will presumably make known the decision of the Government.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The reorganisation of the Department of Military Education in India has now been given effect to. On the first instant the whole of the British Army Schools were placed under the administration and control of the Director of Military Education.

THE BURMA-CHINA TELEGRAPH LINE.

The overland telegraph line from Burma to China has worked fairly well, though it is likely now to be interrupted owing to disturbance. The telegraph linking from Kengtung to Burma is also in good working order; the breaks recently reported having all been repaired.

THE POONA DISTRICT POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Aug. 11.

The following is the result of the drawing for the Poona District Polo Tournament:—First tie—King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry *vs.* Poona Horse. Second tie—Middlesex Regiment *vs.* Royal Artillery, Kirkee. The 2nd Bombay Lancers and the Aid-de-Camps' team both drew a bye. On Tuesday the first and second tie will be played off; on Thursday the winners of the first tie *vs.* 2nd Bombay Lancers, and winners of the second tie *vs.* the Aid-de-Camps' team. On Saturday the final tie will be played. The ground is now in good condition.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

The hounds met at Mutha, on the left bank of the canal, on the Ganeshkind Road. About sixty, including several ladies, took part. The hounds were taken to the khets, at the back of Ganeshkind, where they soon found a jackal in the sugarcane field. After a little difficulty he was killed. At that time other two ran away—one towards Aundh, and the other on the Pashan Point. The hounds were quickly laid to the line of the latter, and ran very hard, reaching the Ram Nullah, which was in flood. The jackal whipped sharp along the bank, and then through the sugarcane field, which he broke, and ran towards the Bamburda hills, and ascended in a very steep place. The horses had a stiff climb, reaching the top of a nice plateau. The hounds ran hard, but the jackal went into the thick forest, and was missed. A distance of nearly five miles was done in half-an-hour.

The hounds met in the afternoon to-day at Yerrowda again. A large field turned out. The jackal was found in the nullah, and gave a pleasant hunting. The run was towards Dhanowrie and then turned towards the right for Lohogaon, where it was killed. The pace was fair for the first couple of miles; afterwards it was very fast, chiefly through the cultivation. Many horses stopped owing to the wet state of the ground. Mrs. Vaughan-Harrison was presented with the brush.

THE LONGFORD SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Blundell, in the absence of Lady Sandhurst, opened the Longford School for native girls in the city this afternoon. The school was started eighteen years ago with twelve girls. It has now 148. Miss Bernard is the superintendent of the school, and took great interest in its progress. The new building cost altogether Rs. 7,000. The Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham in thanking Mrs. Blundell stated that the schools in which English ladies were interested had a brighter and better tone.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJI PETIT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 10.

At the oothamna ceremony, performed in the agiari, in solemn memory of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, it was unanimously resolved to express deep sympathy with Sir Dinshaw Petit and family in their sad bereavement. Telegrams and letters of condolence were accordingly sent to Sir Dinshaw and Bai Dinbai Nasserwanjee Petit on behalf of the Parsee community of Sholapur.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

An oothamna ceremony for Seth Framjee Dinshawjee Petit was performed in the fire-temple here to-day. It was very largely attended, and great sympathy was shown for Sir Dinshaw and the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 11.

The sad news of Seth Framjee Dinshajee Petit's death has cast a gloom over the Parsee society here. A largely-attended oothamna ceremony was performed in the fire-temple here, yesterday. Great sympathy for Sir Dinshaw and the family of the deceased was being evinced on the occasion.

INDORE, Aug. 10.

The news of Seth Framjee Petit's sad death has cast a gloom over the Parsee Anjuman who have performed an oothamna ceremony, and included the deceased's name with those invoked in religious ceremonies. The authorities closed the Jamshedji Petit School as a mark of respect.

HUBLI, Aug. 10.

At the invitation of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee's representative, Mr. Behramjee Hormasjee Colabawalla, an oothmna ceremony for Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit was performed here in Mr. Byramjee Framjee's bungalow, when great sorrow and grief were expressed and sincere sympathy offered to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and his family and relatives for the sad, bereavement. All members of the community were present.

THE GAEKWAR AT AKALKOT.

AKOLKAT, Aug. 9.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, in company with our Rajesaheb, took a morning ride on Wednesday last, and visited the principal gardens here. In the afternoon his Highness attended the Gymkhana sports. At night a game of "living chess" was played by school-boys. Yesterday morning, their Highnesses the Maharajasaheb and the Rajesaheb rode out to see the river Bori, which is in floods at present. At noon a circus performance was given by a native troops of this place, after which a kacheri of *pan-supari* was held in honour of the Maharaja, when all the officials, sirdars, and mankaris of the State were presented to his Highness. In the evening the foundation-stone of the "Sayaji Museum" was laid by the Maharajasaheb in commemoration of his Highness' visit here. At night, after seeing the fire-works his Highness and party left for Poona, when his Highness the Rajesaheb with all the State officials was present at the railway station to see the Maharaja off.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here, this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH Aug. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia arrived here, this afternoon.

ADEN, Aug. 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Orion from Bombay sailed for Trieste this morning.

COLOMBO, August 11.

The mail steamer Bengal, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
5½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 3-8
Bar Silver	30¼.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	38,000	bales.
" " " Surats	200	"
" " Imports of Cotton	3,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,366,000	"
" " Surats	27,000	"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	8	3	30 p.m.	2	13
Teheran	11	2	35 p.m.	...	29
Suez	11	11	40 a.m.	...	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 18th August 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	19	...	5
" Karachi	...	10	...	3
" Madras	...	16	...	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, August 10.

10 p.m. ... 79°4

SUNDAY, August 11.

6 a.m.	79°2
10 a.m.	83°2
1 p.m.	83°4
4 p.m.	82°4

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 26.

The General Election, with its most astounding results, results unparalleled since the victory of the Reform party in 1832, is now practically at an end. A dozen seats or so in England, one in Wales, four or five in Scotland, about six in Ireland, remain to be undecided, but all that can happen is that the already enormous majority of the Conservatives and Unionists, whom Mr. Chamberlain calls the National—not the Nationalist—party may, and probably will, be still further swollen. The faint hope indulged in by the Liberals that the agricultural labourers, grateful for past favours, would rally to their saviours, and make up for their utter rout in the English boroughs, as well as for the reverses suffered by them in the Principality and in "dear old Scotland," has not been realised. The wave of Conservatism, patriotism, anti-faddism, or whatever it may be that swept across the English boroughs last week, bringing in its train undreamt of disaster to the once great Liberal Party, has extended to the rural districts north, south, east, and west, and constituencies, almost regarded as impregnable fortresses of Liberalism, have fallen in scores to the ever-victorious army so skilfully, nay brilliantly, led by its chief commanders, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. This day week the Unionist majority stood at 82; at the time of writing it stands at 144, without counting the additions made by the Unionist capture of Rugby, where by the way the Liberals had a bad candidate in the person of a typical carpet-bagger, Mr. Corrie Grant, an undistinguished gentleman of the long robe; Spalding, which has returned to its old love; Westbury, which the Liberals made sure of retaining; and the Frome division of Somersetshire, a charming but fickle county. The Unionists number 394, of whom 330 are Conservatives and 64 Liberal Unionists, who according to the predictions of Mr. Labouchere and other representatives of the "common enemy" as the pugnacious Secretary of State for the Colonies styles them, were with the exception of the "Birmingham gang" to have disappeared altogether from the arena of politics. The Opposition whom to their great annoyance the *Times* takes a malignant pleasure in always describing as Separatists, consisted all told of 230—Liberals 158; Anti-Parnellites, 62; Parnellites, 10. Even after the General Election of 1874, when Disraeli was almost at the zenith of his popularity, and when he directed the Conservative forces in such a masterly manner, the Liberals, though overthrown, mustered 86 more members than they could boast of up to this morning. The Conservatives on that occasion were, however, somewhat more numerous than they are no—350 against 330—and this is a fact that ought not to be lost sight of when certain Liberals are buoying themselves up with the anticipation of a speedy rupture between the two wings of the Unionist army. What may happen later it is, of course, impossible to say, but for the present at all events the Liberal Unionists are essential to their Conservative allies, although I daresay there will be some pressure brought upon Lord Salisbury by his Conservative supporters to obtain some re-arrangement of Ministerial posts. Gratitude on the part of Conservatives to Mr. Chamberlain for the help he has afforded in getting them back into power has not removed the soreness that was felt on the formation of the Ministry at the disproportionate number of appointments held by the right hon. gentleman and his immediate circle; if anything the discontent in the Conservative ranks is greater than it was before the battle at the polls commenced, and the matter is one that must cause some anxiety to the Prime Minister, who would no doubt like to oblige his friends if he had a free hand. The General Election of 1880, which in its way was almost as great a surprise to some people as the events of the past fortnight, ended in the defeat of the Conservatives and the return of the Liberals by a big majority, though not to be compared to the existing one. The strength of parties on the Parliament that assembled fifteen years ago was as follows:—Liberals 349, Conservatives, 243; Home Rulers, 60. It will thus be seen that Mr. Gladstone's army, large as it was considered, was not much bigger than what the Conservative section will be when the pending elections are over, and fell short by 45 of the combined majority as it was before taken into account the victories secured by the conquering hosts yesterday. The Parliament elected at the end of the year 1885 consisted of 335 Liberals, (almost exactly the present number of Conservatives) 249 Conservatives, and 86 Home Rulers. It is equally interesting to compare the position of parties towards the close of this exciting struggle with what it was in 1886, when the Liberal Unionists appeared upon the scene as a third or rather fourth party. The General Election held in July of that year was fatal to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Government. Instead of returning to Westminster with 332 followers (excluding the Irish members), the then leader of the Liberal party only went back with 191. This hitherto has been looked upon as the low-water mark of Liberalism, but the minority commanded by Mr. Gladstone was quite respectable when contrasted with that which has now to make a show—it cannot for sometime to come at all events do anything else—of arraying itself against the big battalions of the other side. It is rather curious that the united forces of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists in the 1886 Parliament numbered 394, exactly their strength this morning.

Amongst the Liberals slain in the earliest of the county fights was no less a personage than Mr. George Russell, the ex-Under-Secretary of State for India, who makes the ninth member of the late Government now left out in the cold. In some quarters it is assumed, I see, that Mr. Russell lost his seat mainly owing to personal reasons. The unseemly quarrel between himself and some other members of the ducal family, of which he is a scion, it is supposed made a considerable impression upon the electors. Mr. Russell is admitted by his enemies to be a clever man, but his attacks on the landed interest, fiercer even than the denunciations of Joseph Arch and other plebeian champions of the horny-handed sons of toil was slightly overdone even if it were not insincere. The voters of the Biggleswade division of the ancestral home of the Russells may have taken this view of the matter, and if they were further of opinion that their late member owed quite as much to his birth as to his ability for the success he has achieved as an office holder, it is perhaps no wonder that they sent him into another period of seclusion. Enforced retirement from Parliamentary life is generally accepted as a wholesome experience, but although Mr. George Russell was one of the victims in 1885, and did not reappear at Westminster until 1892, he poses as a Radical of the Dilke type, besides being (what Sir Charles is not) a faddist of the most extreme kind. His views but for his name and the assiduous court he has always paid to Mr. Gladstone would have kept him out of the last Ministry. On the same day that Mr. George Russell's fate was settled, Mr. Walter M'Laren of Cantonment Acts notoriety, *par nobile fratrum*, was rejected at Crewe, a working class constituency, by the brother of a Tory peer. This election has been particularly disastrous to the school of politicians, of which Mr. M'Laren was a bright and shining light. As a rule—and this is a remarkable fact—constituencies that were lost to the Liberals at by-elections have returned to their former allegiance, and some places which chose Liberals at isolated contests now prefer Conservatives. Forfarshire, Brigg, and Mid-Norfolk, which at by-elections defeated Liberal candidates, and as we were daily informed by Conservative speakers and writers sounded the death-knell of the late Government, have turned round completely. Barely three months have elapsed since Mr. R. T. Gurdon was elected in the Unionist interest as member for Mid-Norfolk with the substantial majority of 208, beating Mr. J. Wilson. The day before yesterday Mr. Gurdon was rejected, and Mr. Wilson elected by a majority of 134. If this had happened in the Metropolis, where the migration of the population is so frequent, it perhaps would not have been very surprising; but the same excuse cannot be pleaded for a constituency like Mid-Norfolk, where the community is stationary. On the other side Mr. Harry Lawson of the *Daily Telegraph* was elected Liberal member for Cirencester in 1893 by a majority of 242. By about the same number of votes he was defeated last Saturday. Tergiversation such as exhibited by the above-named and other constituencies is not calculated to strengthen our belief in the *vox populi*, and certainly seems to show that in the interests of the country as a whole we had better not be in a hurry to endow a single chamber with sole legislative power. The singular fascination of the House of Commons in spite of its supposed degeneration and the desire evinced by men of genius to sit within its walls are illustrated by the attempts made by Mr. Rider Haggard to obtain a seat. He stood for one of the divisions of Norfolk as a Conservative, and was defeated. Why Mr. Rider Haggard should want to occupy a seat in one of the dullest, if that most distinguished Legislative assembly in the world, and undertake the drudgery of a representative of the people, is a marvel to most of his admirers. Happily for lovers of fiction his desire has been frustrated, and all who love his books will I am sure join me in hoping that he will not again come forward as a candidate until he feels that his literary career is at an end. *Dilettanteism* always was and always will be represented in the House of Commons; but serious writers are better out of it. Tell it not in Hawarden, publish it not in the streets of Newcastle, but there are amongst Mr. John Morley's best-wishers not a few who would not be sorry if he decided to shake himself from the dust of Parliament, and to resume those pursuits by which he will probably be best remembered. The little band of Anglo-Indians who sat in the last Parliament, but did not always vote together has had its ranks thinned in the general onslaught. Mr. Allen, the ex-Calcutta barrister, fell last week. Mr. W. Birkmyre, Sir Donald Macfarlane, and Mr. Seymour Keay have all fallen during the past few days. Mr. Seymour Keay's defeat in Elgin and Nairn has been, I am bound to say, received by Liberals with a certain amount of resignation, for in spite of his financial ability to which Mr. Gladstone once testified, the hon. gentleman has never been exactly a popular member in the House; but he has gone, and *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. Banffshire, which two years ago accepted Sir William Wedderburn at a by-election, was not one of those constituencies that changed their minds, and it will not be left for Mr. Schwann to keep Lord George Hamilton posted as to the demands of the Congress party. If Banffshire has been constant to its old principles other parts of Scotland have behaved in a manner that must be highly annoying to Mr. Gladstone, particularly after his not altogether judicious letters extolling the unchangeableness of Scotchmen with the fickleness of the mere English. It was rather unfortunate for Mr. Gladstone that the very day after the publication of his remarks on the superiority of Scotch voters to English voters four or five Scotch constituencies previously represented by Liberals returned Conservatives. Ayrshire might almost be a southern county in England for all four seats are occupied by supporters of the present Government. Until the Dissolution three were held by Liberals and the fourth by a Liberal Unionist. Stirling again which in the late Parliament gave all three seats to the Liberals now returns only one Liberal. The Conservatives and Unionists have also gained other notable victories north of the Tweed; and Lord Elgin if he ever allows himself to think for a moment of party politics must see that Scotland is not what it was in the days when he was at the head of the Scotch Liberal party. Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Hunts, Surrey, Sussex have to be added to the list of English counties that have not given Lord Rosebery a single supporter, and it looks as if Cambridgeshire were going to follow their example. Sir George Newnes will be a lucky man (and he is a lucky man) if he holds his own in the Newmarket division against the millionaire owner of race-horses, Mr. McCalmont.

We are bewildered with explanations as to the cause or causes of the tremendous victory of the Unionists. So far as Lancashire is concerned, it has been thought that the Liberals suffered there so severely as a punishment for their courageous and disinterested action with reference to the cotton duties. I happened to meet an hour or two ago Mr. Symonds, the well-known Schnadhorst of the North of England and he pooh-poohed the notion that the fall in the number of the Lancashire Liberal contingent from twenty-three to nine was due to resentment with Sir Henry Fowler's Indian policy. He is one of those who think that the present unhappy condition of the Liberal party arises from the determination to proceed with the Local Veto or as Sir William Harcourt now calls it Control Bill after it was known that the brewers were moving heaven and earth to defeat the measure, and had two years ago subscribed £200,000 for this purpose. I have spoken to a great many defeated candidates and have tried to get at the real facts from them. Nearly all agree that the Veto Bill was the principal weapon in the hands of their opponents, and some of them say that they were also injured by the action of the Roman Catholic clergy in regard to denominational education. Another reason assigned for the change in public opinion here in the South is that England is tired of occupying what in familiar language may be called a back seat, and has decided for once to assert her position as the predominant partner. It is impossible to tell when a dozen issues are before the country which particular one influenced the electors most, and unless we are all destined to copy New South Wales as its modest Premier, Mr. Reid says we are in adopting the referendum, there will always in such circumstances be uncertainty. I fancy the country is getting a little impatient with all these speculations as to why the electors have preferred the Unionists to the Liberals. What we are most interested in now is the future policy of the Government; according to the apparently inspired leader published in the *Times* a day or two ago the Ministerial programme will include not only an Irish Land Bill and a liberal measure of local self-government but the establishment of "some central authority" in Ireland to deal with private bill business. This is at any rate a step in advance, and seems designed to win over the moderate Home Rulers in England.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Bikanir Camel Corps will march to Agra for inspection by the Viceroy towards the end of October next.

Surgeon-Captain G. H. Frost has been appointed to medical charge of the 22nd P. I., from that of the 45th Sikhs, *vice* Surgeon-Captain H. B. Luard.

Captain W. G. R. Cordue, R. E., on return from field service, is posted to the Bengal Command, Military Works, and ordered to proceed to Jhansi.

Surgeon-Captain H. B. Luard has been appointed to medical charge of the 45th Sikhs, from medical charge of the 22nd P. I., *vice* Surgeon-Captain G. H. Frost.

Lieutenant G. H. Boisragon, V. C., A.-D.-C., is appointed Interpreter to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, with effect from the 1st April 1895.

Second-Lieutenant A. Campbell, Unattached List, has been granted an extension of leave, by the Secretary of State for India, for four months, on medical certificate.

Captain O. C. Williamson, who, on absorption from the seconded list, was attached to No. 5 Company Southern Division R. A., has been posted to No. 8 Company Eastern Division R. A.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the examination—subject (*a*) Appendix VII. Queen's Regulations:—Lieutenant W. A. Boulnois, H. W. Taylor, and R. N. Greathed, Royal Horse Artillery.

Major R. O. Lloyd, R. E., on being relieved as Superintending Engineer, Bengal Command, by Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, is posted to the charge of the Presidency and Oudh Circle, Military Works.

The following Officers have been ordered to proceed to England to join the home battalions of their regiments:—Captain S. L. Murray, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, posted to the 2nd Battalion. Major R. A. Hickson, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, posted to the 2nd Battalion. Captain H. C. Warre, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, posted to the 3rd Battalion.

The following officers are granted leave out of India:—Surgeon-Major H. J. Barratt, A. M. S., for six months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant N. R. Radcliffe, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for eight months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant J. C. Shorer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, on private affairs, for one year. Captain L. G. N. Eales, 1st Battalion "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs. Captain C. C. Reid, 4th Sikh Infantry, for one year, on medical certificate. Captain L. G. T. Chandler, 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for six months, on medical certificate.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of July 26, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 a.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bell, Miss
Bell, Mr J R
Donison, Mr
Duchesne, Mr A S
Goodwin, Miss
Hankey, Mr B W A
Hoonahan, Mr W
Merrick, Miss
Marjoribanks, Mr A
Pollock, Capt.
Riches Mrs
Rowsell, Lieut-Col
Sen, Mr A P
Warren, Surg-Genl and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Bowman, Mr
Bryan, Mr and Mrs
Bakewell Mr J W
Baxter, Mr J E
Chegwin, Capt J
Chapman, Mr R B
Derring, Lieut - R
Douglas, Bennett Mr & Mrs
Dundas, Mr C L
Findley Cunningham, Mr
Hughes, Mr H
Hannah, Mr A M
Jones, Capt F L
Rooth, Capt and Mrs
Rice, Mr & Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Hall Lieut W M
Norton Mr C E G
Willby, Capt

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, July 26.

The General Election and the utter discomfiture of the party which has been in power for the last three years have for the moment driven all other topics out of the field. In all parts of the country the same tale has to be told of Unionist victories and Separatist defeats, and even where the latter have retained their seats, the majorities have, in many cases, been very much reduced. In short, the electorate seems to have been utterly disgusted with the last Ministry and to be determined to give Lord Salisbury such a majority as no Prime Minister has been able to command for many years. The defeat of Mr. John Morley, following upon that of Sir William Harcourt, was a severe blow, compared with which the losses of their seats by several subordinate members of the late Government paled into comparative insignificance. Whether Mr. Morley will be a member of the new Parliament seems, at present, very doubtful, as no seat has yet been found for him. That Sir William Harcourt has been returned for West Monmouthshire will hardly be regretted by any one on either side in politics. The Independent Labour party candidates have everywhere met with ill-success, though they profess to be encouraged by the numbers of votes which they have received. In several instances they have contributed to secure the return of Unionists, and the split between them and the old Liberals does not seem likely to become any less wide in the future.

Hardly had the Italian fleet left Portsmouth before a Spanish squadron arrived at Plymouth, where festivities in honour of the visitors have been going on all this week.

The Bisley meeting came to an end on Saturday, when the Queen's Prize was secured by a Canadian volunteer, whose success was exceedingly popular. The meeting finished in bad weather, but the rain, which has also interfered with the cricket of the last few days, was welcomed by farmers and has improved agricultural prospects, though it is to be feared that, as far as the crops, at any rate, are concerned, it came too late to do more than make them a little less gloomy than they were before.

The Shahzada's visit is rapidly drawing to a close. He has already paid his farewell visit to the Queen, and he will soon be on his way back to relate in Afghanistan the impressions he has retained from his varied experiences in this country. An event of the week to which attention should be drawn is the remarkable gathering at the Lyceum Theatre on the occasion of the presentation to Sir Henry Irving of the testimonial signed by about 4,000 of his fellow players.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Sir H. D. Daly, G.C.B., C.I.E., Bo, S.C.; Bishop of Winchester; Lord Donington; Sir R. Abercromby, Bart.; Prof. Babington; Mr. Samuel Deering, C.M.G.; Prof. Goneist; Lady Lisgar; Lady Florence Gordon-Lennox.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA REGATTA.

The final heats of the races were rowed at Mahim on Saturday, and the weather being favourable a good afternoon's sport was provided. There was a large gathering of spectators, including several ladies, and the most was made of the limited accommodation available. Below are the details of the racing:—

FOUR OARS.

Ayerst's Crew *vs.* Young's Crew.

Both crews got well away, and Young rowing a fast stroke quickly forged ahead, but Ayerst's longer stroke and better swing soon told their tale, and overhauling Young about half-way home he easily passed him and won as he liked by about three lengths.

TONY RACE FOR FISHERMEN.

About ten tonies started and raced in a bunch down the course amidst great excitement among the large crowd of native spectators. Finally two came out and passed the post in front of the others, the judge awarding the first prize to Anton Pedro's crew, and second prize to Dumini's crew.

DOUBLE SCULLS.

Beaumont and Howell } vs. { Smith and Young

Both steered rather an erratic course, but Beaumont and Howell held the advantage throughout, finally winning by about three lengths. It is only fair to say that Smith and Young had just rowed a very punishing race in the four oars, and had they been fresh the result would probably have been different. Even the herculean Smith appeared to be very much done up before he had gone half the distance.

PAIR OARS.

Peile and Beazeley } vs. { Ayerst and Leveson

This was a splendid struggle. Peile obtained an advantage of about a length early in the race, which was further increased to three lengths by Ayerst's boat touching a sandbank. Ayerst and Leveson stuck to their work in the most determined way, and soon got on level terms, but the Colaba men being fresher drew away, and won by about a length. All four are among the best oarsmen in the Gymkhana, and it was a splendid exhibition.

SINGLE SCULLS.

Booth *vs.* Beaumont.

Booth led slightly till within 100 yards of the finish when he seemed to be tiring, and Beaumont apparently had the race in hand. However, Beaumont slipped off his seat losing about three lengths by doing so, and he did not quite catch Booth up again, the latter winning the race by a few feet.

The prizes were afterwards distributed by Mrs. Oliver.

The result of the regatta has been to show that there is a fair amount of rowing talent in the Gymkhana, and it is to be hoped that this manly sport will be encouraged in every way. The duties of umpire, starter, and judge were ably discharged by Messrs. Smith, Pollard, and Murray, respectively.

THE "SHANNON'S" GUNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your article in your issue of the 10th instant, I think the thanks of all the English community are due to Captain Cecil Johnson, R.N., for taking steps to have a record put up near the "Shannon's" guns at Lucknow, showing future generations the important part these guns played in the relief of Lucknow.—Yours, &c.,

A. T.

PARSEE NOMENCLATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was much surprised to see Mr. Desai so very particular in performing the part of a preacher, in your issue of the 7th instant, by exhorting the Parsee community to be laconic in their nomenclature. It would have been more reasonable for him before writing this to have made himself certain whether his eyes were not finding it tedious to roam over the names nowadays adopted in the other communities also. It is no use repeating the old trite saying that "charity begins at home." No doubt, every man has his own views; but to preach them before public requires them to be sound and well fortified. To do away with such nomenclatures as are given by him in his letter simply on the ground that they failed to please Mr. Desai's eyes, would be more than absurd.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Aug. 9. R. R. K.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Birdwood, in continuing the debate on the Budget, at the Bombay Legislative Council meeting at Poona, on Wednesday, said: Your Excellency,—I propose to follow the example set by the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, and to deal with the criticisms of honourable members in the order, in which they were addressed to the Council, but I shall refer only to those matters, which are connected with the business of those departments of the public service, with which I myself am more immediately concerned, and will leave it to my hon'ble colleague, in charge of the Financial Department, to deal with those more general and, perhaps, weightier questions, which affect the general principles of our financial policy, or the contents of the financial statement, or the time of its presentation to the Council. Before replying to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, who spoke first, I think I may express, on behalf of the Government, our gratification at the appreciative reception by the hon'ble member, who represents the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, of our recent proposals for modifying the principle, on which the account of expenses for the city police divisible between the Corporation and the Government, should be prepared, and I can assure Mr. Mehta that his kindly criticisms, directed as they are to matters of detail, are welcomed by us; for we have never pretended that the existing scheme is perfect. We know that it is susceptible of improvement, and it has been our endeavour to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which beset us, to some of which notice has been directed to-day, are but an illustration. I do not think that these difficulties can all be removed until we have an entirely new scheme, under which the expenses of the police shall be borne by Government, certain items of Municipal revenue being transfered for the purpose to Government. I adverted to the matter in the debate on the Financial Statement last year, and I trust that the settlement of this important question may not be much longer delayed. But we have to deal with the present, and to see in what respects our present arrangements are open to objection, and how existing defects can be remedied. As regards the surplus receipts in respect of cattle-pounds, to which the hon'ble member drew our attention, I think I may say, speaking on the spur of the moment, and without referring to records, which it is impossible in the course of a single debate to consult, that the reason why receipts and expenditure were struck out of the divisible account of expenses of the City Police is that under the City Police Act any profits, which may accrue from the management of cattle-pounds belong neither to the Government nor the Municipality. The provisions of the law, to which I refer, are Section 28 of Act XLVIII. of 1850 and Section 3 of Bombay Act I. of 1872. Under the Act of 1868 it is the special duty of all police officers to seize all cattle or other animals found straying upon the roads, streets, or thoroughfares of the city, or trespassing on the property of the inhabitants or of Government, and to confine such cattle in the public grounds. Now, in respect of cattle so impounded a fee is leviable, and the owners are also liable for the expenses of feeding the animals while in detention. The fees are payable to the pound-keepers, and are intended apparently to constitute their official emoluments. If the animals are not redeemed within ten days they are publicly sold, and the proceeds, after deducting the fees, must be retained by the Commissioner and credited to the Police Superannuation Funds, established in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of Act XIII. of 1856. Now the Budget Estimate for the current year shows an item under "Revenue and Receipt," of Rs. 8,000 on account of cattle-pounds, and the item appears under the head of "Presidency Police." The expenditure under "Cattle Pounds" in connection with Municipal Police is estimated at Rs. 4,872. This sum includes payments to pound-keepers, a clerk, havildar, and constables, and also certain miscellaneous expenses. There is thus an estimated profit on the year's management of Rs. 3,128; and now that the cattle-pounds account has been taken bodily out of the divisible account of expenses to be shared by the Government and the Municipality, the hon'ble member asks whether it is the intention of Government to confiscate this profit. Well, though I have no records here to refer to, I may say at once that we have no such intention. If the profit really represents the sum payable to the superannuation fund, under the Act of 1872, then the attention of the Commissioner of Police will be directed to the requirements of the Act, if this has not already been done. I am under the impression that this matter was investigated at the time when it was decided to remove cattle-pound receipts and expenditure from the account. But it is never safe to make any positive statement in such a matter without verifying it. Anyway, whether my hon'ble friend feels any compunction or not for any measures, which may have the effect of enriching the rate-payers of the Bombay Municipality, as pointed out by Mr. Kirkham, at the expense of the tax-payers throughout the country generally, he will, I feel sure, have no wish to rob the poor policemen of Bombay of the pension, which the law provides for them.

EXCESS POLICE RECOVERIES.

As regards the excess recoveries on account of private watchmen, Mr. Mehta asks us whether we intend to deprive the Municipality of the benefit of this excess. Now, these ramosees stand really on the same footing as other policemen, whose salaries are paid by the employers for whose benefit they are retained; for example, the police employed in the Victoria and Prince's Docks, who are paid for by the Port Trust, and the very small police force which is employed for the protection of the University Buildings. These men are all regularly enrolled as additional constables, under Section 21 of Act XIII. of 1856; and it is the fact that we recover from the persons and public bodies, on whose application, these constables are appointed, a larger sum than is actually paid on account of the salaries of these men. The excess payments represent charges to be incurred by Government on various account, such as clothing to be supplied to the men and the expenses of supervision. There may be other expenses, but I have no detailed information at hand on the point at this moment. Now, we have hitherto included these additional police in the divisible account prepared under Section 62 (*a*) of the City of Bombay Municipal

Budget of an item, which has appeared in former years, in respect of payments to pleaders in murder cases. The expenditure is incurred by Government in cases, where persons accused of murder are too poor to pay for counsel to defend them at the trial. There has been no change in the system. Government will continue to meet such charges. But the item, as the Hon. Mr. Nugent has just informed me, is too small to be shown separately. The expenses, as incurred, will be charged to savings under other heads. The criticisms of the Hon. Mr. Setalwad with reference to the fees paid to the clerk of the Insolvency Court, Bombay, and with reference to the system of law reporting have already been answered by the Hon. the Advocate-General, who is more competent than myself to deal with these matters, and I have nothing to add to his remarks. With regard to the Hon. Mr. Wadia's complaint that only 3·1 per cent. of provincial revenues are spent on medical relief, I would desire to point out that the sum spent by Government by no means represents the whole expenditure on medical relief. The law specially imposes on Mofussil Municipalities the duty of providing adequate medical relief in Municipal districts; and Local Boards, moreover, help liberally in the supports of dispensaries. The whole question of re-distributing on a fair footing the contributions of Government, of Municipalities, and Local Boards to medical institutions has been lately under consideration. Our object has been to make available funds go as far as possible: and we hope to spend the saving in establishing new dispensaries in places, where they are most wanted. As regards the judicial requirements of the Province of Sind I need not assure the hon. member who represents the agricultural interests of that Province that my sympathies are entirely with him in his desire to secure an improvement in the position of the subordinate judges and in the provision of judicial machinery generally. The difficulties in the way have already been explained to the Council; but I may say that we have already asked the Government of India to sanction the appointment of a joint judge and joint sessions judge who will spend half his time at Karachi, and half at Shikarpur. This arrangement will, I trust, afford some relief. Then, as regards the police attache whose salary has vanished from the accounts, I would direct the Hon. Mr. Javerilal's attention to the page of the Budget, where the appointment is correctly shown as a Police Superintendentship. The phrase "attache" is not known to our Civil List. Mr. Javerilal complains further that our Government Central Press does not pay its way. The Hon. Mr. Nugent knows much more about the working of the Press than I do, and will no doubt make such remarks about it as he finds to be necessary. But I believe I am right in saying that the establishment of the Press at once resulted in a great saving of public expenditure as compared with the time when Government work was done at a private press. I confess I do not see how the receipts of the press can cover the expenses, unless we sell our Government Resolutions. We have not arrived at that stage yet; and the hon'ble member will admit that it would be an invidious task and extremely difficult for us to appraise our Resolutions at their true worth.

"A CIVILIAN PROTEUS."

Mr. Nugent said: Your Excellency,—Following the example on this occasion of every other speaker in this discussion I would preface my observations by asking leave to offer "a few remarks" in connection with the debate now drawing to an end, I do not, however, propose to emulate some other hon. members in the portentous length of the "few remarks," and I would respectfully suggest for the consideration of two or three of my colleagues that it would facilitate matters if they would favour their brethren in this Council with copies beforehand of the printed speeches which they read here. Those speeches might then be taken as read. The hon. members would be saved the physical labour of reading them: the expenditure of time would be curtailed; and we should be better able to furnish the information applied for, and to know the precise points on which detailed knowledge was desired. Personally I seem to be regarded as a sort of civilian Proteus. Last year, although I had not in 1893 ventured on any predictions —I had merely alluded to historical facts—the Hon. Mr. Javerilal conferred on me brevet rank in that eminently respectable body of men, the minor prophets. He announced I had spoken in 1893 with the spirit of prophecy on me, whereas I had never at any time assumed the role of a seer. This year I am described alternately as a Mark Tapley, and as a just man battling heroically against adverse circumstances, contending with a falling rupee, diminishing balances, and ever-increasing expenditure, and yet trusting to fortune to pull the Government through the year. Personally I can see nothing heroic about the Budget. It simply represents an effort to make both ends meet, to maintain intact the minimum Provincial balance of twenty lakhs, and to allot to the various departments such assignments as we can afford to give them from the aggregate sum at our disposal, after allowing for this twenty lakhs nest egg, to enable them to carry on as satisfactorily as is possible the various works and duties which devolve upon them. On this subject—on our financial prospects for the current year, and on those prospects for the coming year—I have nothing to add to what I have already stated in the Financial Statement, which has been placed before this Council. We necessarily must cut our coat according to our cloth. The larger the amount of cloth the more showy and pretentious and comfortable will be the coat, whilst if the supply is small the more skimped and scanty will be the garment. Our funds are not unbounded, our resources are limited.

ASKING FOR MORE.

Government are urged to move the Government of India to grant us larger assignments and more money. We are pressed to follow the example of the daughter of the horse-leech. But I fear that, however willing we may be to adopt this excellent advice and to say "give, give" to the Government of India it cannot be regarded as a necessary sequel that the Government of India will do as we desire and fill our pockets with additional lakhs. The Supreme Government have to consider their own finances and meet their own charges, and they will certainly scrutinize with great circumspection any demands from us for enhanced grants. Hon. members need be under no misapprehension that when the time arrives for a renewal of the Provincial Contract the Bombay Government will fail to make strenuous endeavours to obtain the most favourable terms possible. This Government will certainly attempt to do the best feasible for this Presidency. But that any gain would result from asking hon. additional members to suggest arguments to convince the Supreme Government of the validity of our claims, and to advise the Executive Government as to the demands it should make, seems to me open to serious question. This Government do propose to ask the Government of India to make an additional assignment to Provincial Revenues to meet the sudden and unexpected fresh burden, which has been cast on those revenues by exchange compensation allowance, but I cannot say with truth that I feel very sanguine as to the upshot of the request. And before I refer briefly to the many matters touched upon in their speeches this afternoon by hon. members I may, I trust, be pardoned for saying that it appears to me that it would strike a disinterested spectator who had sat in the gallery above to-day, and at the Budget meetings last year, and 1893 that this Chamber in addition to being a room for the manufacture of laws and the examination of figures was also a circus in which certain hon. members are wont to trot out annually their hobby horses, and farther partook of the nature of a mortuary, in which other hon. members are accustomed to submit to *post mortem* dissection annually the corpses of old topics dug up yearly by them from graves in which those dead subjects might well have been allowed to decay in peace and silence. And if they will forgive me I would rank amongst the most energetic and persistent of these owners of hobbies and exhumers of dead subjects the Hon. Messrs. Javerilal and Setalwad.

THE DATE OF THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Several hon. members have commented on the time fixed for the annual meeting of this Council to consider the Budget Estimates and Financial Statement, and have made various proposals, mentioning dates which they consider would be more advantageous and suitable. It has been recommended that the meeting should be held in January, or in March, or later on at Mahableshwar—presumably in April or May. I may however at once state that it would be wholly out of the question to have the meeting early in the year, as though some of the Budget figures go on to the Government of India in January, and the main features of the Budget and this Government's proposals have to be settled in that month, revised and additional figures are forwarded to the Supreme Government weeks later. Moreover there are definite and absolutely clear orders from the Government of India, directing that the Budget should not be placed before the Local Legislative Council until it has been finally approved by that Government. These orders are conclusive. It has been suggested that the Government of India might be moved to reconsider them, but such action would not I think, prove of any avail. The Government of India, as a matter of fact, were asked by the Madras Government to modify them, but refused to do so. The approval of the Provincial Budget by the Government of India does not reach this Government until the latter end of June, and it is therefore impossible that this Council should hold its meeting to discuss the Budget and the Financial Statement until at the earliest the end of July, as due time must be allowed to hon. members to consider the varied and voluminous details. Some doubts have been expressed as to the accuracy of some of our estimates, but I can only say that Government must necessarily be in the possession of information both as to income and out-goings which the nominated members have not. We base our estimates on the figures furnished us by the officers concerned, which figures in their turn are most carefully scrutinised by the Accountant-General. And as a rule it is safe for Government to accept the figures of the Accountant-General. Of course the estimates may be falsified by facts. There may be causes, which render the receipts larger than we anticipate, or which lead to a large increase of expenditure, but what we have to do in framing the Budget is to see that we do not trench on our minimum balance of twenty lakhs. We have of late been drawing on our balances over this minimum, and they have now dwindled into insignificance. We want and must have a certain amount in hand, and if we give increased grants to the Public Works Department, we must cut down the educational or other grants. We have to distribute our money over the various spending departments, and we do that as best we can, always taking care not to go below the minimum balance of twenty lakhs. A suggestion as I understand it has been made in the course of this discussion that when preparing the Budget Government should invoke the aid and advice of the additional members of this Council. The proposal appears to me obviously impracticable. Additional members are appointed for the purpose of assisting in making Laws and Regulations. It is not intended that they should perform one of the most important duties of the Executive Government, and Government could not assent to be guided in this respect by a body of irresponsible advisers, however able, untrained for the task, and imperfectly acquainted with all the circumstances which have to be considered. I fear that I must agree with some hon. members that in some respects the debate on the Financial Statement and Budget can possess but an academic interest. The Budget is placed before this Council cut and dried, some months after it has been completed and forwarded to the Supreme Government, and some weeks after it has been approved by that Government, and this Council cannot either alter the estimates of revenue or modify the grants for expenditure in the various departments, or under the different heads. This, however, is inevitable, and I can only say that Government fully appreciate the able and intelligent, and in the main moderate, criticisms which hon. members pass on the Estimates and Statement, are glad to give those criticisms respectful considerations, and when any mistake is pointed out to endeavour to rectify it in the future. In the discussion to-day I have been described by some members as an optimist and by others as entertaining pessimistic views. The conclusion I arrive at from this by striking an average is that my opinions and figures are fairly accurate.

THE LIMIT OF EXPENDITURE REACHED.

By some members I am accused of not providing a sufficient balance to meet possible emergencies, by others of not furnishing certain departments with as much money as they might and could profitably expend. My answer to the first set of critics is that the Estimates are prepared with a view to meeting all ordinary contingencies, and that it is impossible and undesirable to retain in hand a needlessly large balance, simply in order to be able to meet unusual charges, which in all probability will not have to be incurred. To the second set I would reply that Government have proposed in the Budget for the year the largest possible aggregate expenditure of which our finances admit. We have worked down to the irreducible minimum balance of twenty lakhs. Below that we cannot go. We have a certain known amount to expend parcelling it out under different heads and amongst different departments. It follows, therefore, that if we increase the grant to one department, or under one head, we can only do this by decreasing the grant to another department or under another head. If we raise the Public Works grant the increase must be counterbalanced by a reduction in the grant to the educational or some other great spending department, and *vice versa*. What Government strive to do is to deal fairly and impartially with the just claim of the various departments, and to apportion the money available to what seems to be the best, and most advantageous purpose. The Hon. Mr. Tilak, as I understood him, though perhaps did not correctly apprehend his comment, suggested that Government should yearly set aside a sum for material improvements. But I would point out that this is precisely what Government now do. We spend as much as we can possibly afford to do on public works, village sanitation, and other similar objects, and these as it seems to me may very legitimately be termed material improvements. Beyond the sums now allotted for these purposes we are in existing financial conditions unable to go. I observe that one or two hon. members complain that the Financial Statement and Budget Estimates furnish insufficient information and inadequate details. I must, however, remark that they seem to me to supply information, as full as can be expected, on all important subjects and heads, that as they stand the Financial Statement covers 29 pages and the Budget Estimates 200 pages, that if additional information and details were given they would attain much larger proportions even than these, and that it is not practicable, nor do I deem it necessary, to incorporate in them minute details showing the precise cause of every diminution or increase in expenditure or revenue under every head or sub-head. I would remind the hon. gentlemen that when the Financial Statement and Budget Estimates were sent some time ago to hon. members I simultaneously wrote to them expressing my willingness to supply any further information they might require on points which struck them as needing elucidation. The Hon. Messrs. Mehta and Javerilal did avail themselves of this invitation, and I was very much pleased to give them the figures and explanations for which they wrote. If the other hon. members had pursued the same course I think I should have been able to clear up their doubts and to give them satisfactory explanations. But they did not, and I find it impossible now at a moment's notice to give the reasons for the numerous increases or decreases —most of them of comparatively small amounts—in various sub-heads to which the Hon. Mr. Sayani has referred. To obtain the information to enable me to furnish them details in every instance would probably require some days. The same remark applies to the observations of a somewhat similar character made by the Hon. the Chief of Kurundwad.

THE INCREASE IN LAND REVENUE.

Several hon. members have commented on the Statement that an increase of Rs. 20,20,000 is anticipated this year under land revenue. It is urged that so large an augmentation can only be obtained by imposing an assessment which the land cannot bear, and that the survey officers knowing that Government expect this increase and practically considering themselves bound by Government orders to impose it, will screw up the revised rates so as to secure it. As regards the first objection I would merely say that the new rates will be regulated strictly by survey rules, and will be in no sense excessive or extortionate, whilst as concerns the second point, I would venture to observe that hon. members seem to me to be putting the cart before the horse. Government do not fix what the aggregate revised assessment shall be before hand. It is not they who say to the survey officers you must give us a certain sum. On the contrary, Government accept the estimates of what the increased revenue will be furnished to them by the survey officers, approved of by the Collectors and Commissioners. But I should like, in the first place, to point out that of this twenty lakhs and twenty thousands only a fraction less than eight lakhs is due to revision settlement. We are to get from the revised settlement less than eight lakhs. Of the balance Rs. 4,58,000 represent what we hope to get from enhanced canal revenues in Sind and Rs. 86,000 are what we trust we may obtain in the form of increased ordinary revenue in Sind, while the balance Rs. 6,77,000 represent revenue due from the Surat and Broach Districts, the collection of which was postponed last year, because we thought it would press hardly on the cultivators in a year of indifferent monsoon and late harvest. This postponement of collection reduced *pro tanto* the revised estimates by one-half, and the collection of these arrears this year increases proportionately the original estimates for 1895-96. Eight lakhs, I may remark, is not a large additional increment from revised settlement. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal pointed out that it is twice as large as it was last year, but I may remind him that the increased assessment obtainable from revisional settlement depends a great deal on the area and fertility of the country over which you carry out the revised settlement. In one year only two talukas may come under revision, while in the next you may have ten talukas come in, so that no valuable inference can be drawn from the fact that in one year you have an increased revenue of Rs. 2,00,000 and another year you have Rs. 8,00,000 from revisions.

THE ABKARI REVENUE.

Some hon'ble members, including Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Tilak, and Mr. Runchodlal, made some remarks on the subject of abkari administration. There is no foundation for stating that the abkari revenue has been injured by preference given to individuals. Surprise is expressed by one hon. member that no larger revenue is expected this year from abkari, than was last year, but I may mention that the estimated revenue is Rs. 70,000 more than that anticipated in the original estimate for 1894-95, though it is the same as that entered in the revised estimate for that year. Fifteen or twenty years ago the abkari revenue increased to an enormous extent, but of late years the increase has been smaller and smaller year by year, and I am not sure whether the increase this year will not be exceedingly small. It is questionable whether, under ordinary circumstances, any material further augmentation is to be anticipated. In the districts, as a rule, the still-head duty has now reached such dimensions, that it is a question whether in some tracts it can be raised any further. Raising it would have the effect not of increasing the revenue, but of decreasing the consumption: the smaller number of gallons sold may bring in an equal revenue, but it is questionable whether the revenue of Government will be anything or very materially larger—say, one per cent.—year by year. The Hon. Mr. Tilak is, as I understand him, in favour of closing all abkari shops, but I do not quite understand the principle on which he would proceed. I am entirely at one with him in thinking that, if there is no demand for liquor in any given place, or if the existence of a shop is obnoxious to a great number of the inhabitants it is proper to close that shop, and I believe this is the principle on which we proceed, but I do not think you should act on an abstract principle, and say that there are 900 shops this year, but you must now summarily reduce that number by 50, and next year by 50 more, and so on. That would have the effect of ultimately closing all shops and stopping all licit sale of liquor, and, of course, with the result that there would be immense illicit distillation. In cases where it is desirable to close shops we are quite willing to do so, but there is no reason why moderate drinkers should not get what they want, or why universal teetotalism should be rigorously enforced. The Hon. Mr. Setalwad said that the abkari revenue had been injured by the preference given to individuals, but I may as well at once say there is no foundation for that statement. Mr. Setalwad has not furnished any arguments of any sort whatever in proof of his assertion, and therefore I do not think I am called upon to bring forward evidence here to refute the assertion. In the same way Mr. Javerilal is under the impression that the system under which abkari farms were put up to auction and were granted to the highest bidder was still in force. That system has been abolished for some years. The system now is that the Commissioner of Customs and Abkari fixes a certain minimum guaranteed revenue, which must be paid annually by the holder of the farm. He announces the fact that the farm is to be had on those terms, and asks people who are willing to take it to come forward, and he gives the farm to the person, whom he considers the most fit. There is no competition, each man offers the same price, the only competition is as to who is the best man, and I am astonished that the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal should think proper to accuse the Government of favouritism in respect of the grant to individuals of the farms. For such an insinuation there is absolutely no foundation, and I think it should not have been made, and is distinctly improper. In regard to

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak has shown that the Government outlay on forests during the past few years has increased to a very large extent, but this increase has been counterbalanced by a large increase of receipts, and the figures quoted by the hon'ble member show, if I remember rightly, that we have a profit of Rs. 4,00,000. A profit of 20 per cent. is not a bad return on capital, and our forests are steadily increasing in value. I trust that the revenue derived from forests, pure and simple, will increase from year to year, although at the same time we make all necessary provision to secure the well-being of the ryot, to make sure that he shall have his grazing on moderate terms and, as far as possible, he shall have every legitimate privilege he can claim in respect of getting fuel and materials from forests for this legitimate requirements for agricultural and other purposes. Mr. Javerilal referred in a somewhat sketchy manner to the alleged harsh incidence of the grazing rules. This, however, is hardly a matter, which is directly connected with the Financial Statement or Budget. He is not thoroughly acquainted with the facts in respect to the working of these rules. He seems to be under the impression that only bullocks or plough cattle are permitted free grazing in forest villages. But that is not the case. By orders of Government, which have been in force a considerable time, milch cattle kept by individual cultivators and farmers are allowed free grazing, but not those kept by professional grazers. The only animals belonging to forest villages, which now pay grazing fees, are useless old animals, which are not used as milch cattle or for ploughing purposes, and cattle which are used for purposes which cannot be described as strictly agricultural, such as drawing carts on hire and so on. A cultivator holding five acres of land and owning say twenty bullocks cannot expect to be granted grazing for all of them free of charge. Mr. Javerilal also referred to the question of

DISTRICT AND IMPERIAL POSTS.

He was quite correct in his assertion that the district post is paid for from Provincial Revenues, and differs from the Imperial, in that it is a non-paying concern, and that if a district post office becomes a paying concern it is taken over as an Imperial one. This *prima facie* seem a somewhat one-sided bargain, but as a matter of fact, it is not, because when the Provincial Contract was granted a special assignment of one lakh and seven thousand was given from the Imperial revenues to be spent on district post offices. We do not spend more than that amount, so we are not losing by this district post, while the public gain largely, because they get their letters delivered, multitudes of village post men and messengers being kept at the expense of this grant of one lakh and seven thousand. I can assure him we do not lose on this district post, nor on the Government Central Press, for the press works satisfactorily enough. I do not speak from my own personal knowledge, because I do not profess to be an expert in printing. But this question about whether it was practicable that the printing should be done by Government, or by private presses, like the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, or the Byculla Press is not a new one. It has been thrashed out years ago. The last time it was considered was in 1887, when a committee was appointed, of which, amongst other gentlemen, Sir F. Forbes Adams and Mr. Orr, who took a keen and kindly interest in the Educational Society's Press were members, and the conclusion arrived at on a consideration of the report submitted by the committee was that the Government Central Press should be continued in its present form. Another question raised by Mr. Javerilal was in reference to the Umerkot Railway. It is not at present a very paying concern, and if the capital was represented by shares, and those shares were quoted in the market they might not just at present be at a high rate. But the railway is not altogether completed, and you cannot expect a new railway to make a large return. I think, however, there is little reason to doubt that when it is completed and in full working order, along its full proposed length it will yield a very fair return on the capital. Another point referred to by Mr. Javerilal, or Mr. Mehta, is the difference between the original and revised estimates under the head of education. That difference is the result of transfer of funds originally assigned to the Educational Department from the Educational Department to the Public Works Department, in order to meet the expenditure on the construction of school buildings. The apparent decrease in expenditure on education is thus easily explained.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The Hon. Mr. Ranchodlal and other hon'ble members have spoken on the subject of the interest charged by Government to Municipalities and tikavi cultivators. I may say we get that money from the Government of India at 4 per cent. The Government of India can borrow from the public at less than 3½ per cent., and having regard to this, the Bombay Government addressed the Government of India asking that Government to advance us money for the purposes of loans to cultivators and public bodies, such as Local Boards and Municipalities. But the Government of India decline to lend us money at less than four per cent. Still I do not think that hon'ble members need be in the least apprehensive that we shall hesitate to press our claims on the Government of India, whether it be in the shape of increased assignments or for lower interest or to compensate us for our loss by exchange compensation allowance. As to the question of Secretariat charges there have been some temporary increases in the revenue and judicial branches of the Secretariat, but they will not cost more than Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000. But a third Civil Secretaryship was created when the Military Secretaryship was abolished, and the pay of this third Secretary and his establishment accounts for the increase, i.e., the Secretariat charges. The hon'ble member for the zamindars of Sind, who asked a question as to the propriety of separating the judicial and land revenue functions of officers, employing one set merely as magistrates and another set as mamlatdars exclusively, is probably not aware that the subject has often been considered and discussed in the Council. Its claims have been put forward by a most able exponent—the Hon. Mr. Mehta—but Government are unable at present to entertain the suggestion. Money considerations, to mention one cause only, stand in the way. No doubt it is advisable we should have it in the same way as it may be intrinsically desirable that every cultivator should have three acres and a cow, and pay no assessment or grazing fees on any number of cattle, but what is desirable is not always possible. With the hon'ble member I regret the present unfavourable inundation in Sind, but when I prepared the Budget, I could not foresee that there would be little water in the Indus and still less in its canals in July, and its absence may affect the income from Sind. The amount is not likely to come up to the Estimates, but still the loss of the kharif crop on account of the drought may, and I trust will, be partially compensated for by the increased rabi crop. Mr. Setalwad has urged that the introduction of the new Provincial Service Rules would benefit us by reducing alike exchange compensation allowance and salaries. But I wish to point out that at the present moment there are two Statutory Civilians performing satisfactorily the duties of Collectors, and there are three Statutory Civilians acting as Judges. Therefore I do not see how the Provincial Service scheme would reduce the compensation allowances. He also referred to the talatis in the Konkan and parts of Gujarat, and complains that they are underpaid. But the best proof that they are not underpaid and that they receive salaries sufficient for men in their position, is that we have not had the slightest difficulty in finding men to hold the office. There is every reason to suppose that for years to come, as at present, the supply of applicants will be larger than the demand, and that we shall experience no difficulty in obtaining men glad to serve. Indeed it seems to me that the day is not far distant when we shall have University Graduates offering their services even for such humble posts.

BUDGET FLUCTUATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani, in the course of his long speech, has asked for explanations of increases or decreases, some very small and others of more consequence, under an extremely large number of sub-heads and items. I regret that it is utterly impossible for me thus at a moment's notice to furnish the information desired by the hon. member on all these multifarious points. To enable me to do so papers would have to be procured from Bombay and a delay of two or three days would be involved. If timely notice had been given to me I would have been prepared and pleased now to explain the causes of the fluctuations specified. I may, however, refer to two or three matters, to which the hon. member has referred. He comments on increased payments made to Native States for control of abkari arrangements. These are due to the fact that the term for which some States have leased their abkari management to Government has recently expired, and to secure a renewal of the lease more favourable terms had to be granted by Government, who admitted the validity of the claims advanced. The hon. member also alluded to the increase in the grant for payments to village officers. This increase is the result of the introduction of revision settlements. With the increase in the land revenue derived from a village a proportionate increase has in many instances to be made in this remuneration of the village officers concerned in its collection in accordance with what is known as the Wingate scale. The hon. member is apprehensive of enlarged outlay in connection with the Survey Department. That fear, I am glad to inform him, is groundless. From April 1, 1897, that department ceases to exist, and in place of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Superintendents, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Settlement Officers, and Divisional Inspectors who with their establishments now constitute the department there will from that date only be maintained a Director and four Divisional Inspectors of Land Records and Agriculture. The result will be a material saving of expenditure. It only remains for me, I think, to notice one or two other points. The question raised by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal concerning the Sayer Revenue has been discussed here before now, and it is one of the corpses of defunct subjects which may, I think, be permitted to rest in peace in its hallowed grave. The Hon. Mr. Mehta's proposal anent the liquidation of the Bombay Municipal loan is not in my opinion likely to find favour with the Government of India. This Government have moved the Government of India to accord sanction to the request made by the Ahmedabad Municipality, mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Runchorlal, but no reply has yet been received. In conclusion I have only to offer my humble thanks to the additional members for the care and ability, which they have devoted to the consideration of the Budget, and for their interesting and valuable criticisms regarding its principles and details. These criticisms, they may rest assured, receive and always will receive, the fullest attention of Government.

THE GOVERNOR'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

His Excellency, in closing the debate, said: I observe by the rules of this Council that it is provided that the Governor shall close the Budget discussion with some remarks if he feels disposed to make any. I think on this occasion I should hardly have made any remarks at all, but as this is the first time that I have attended a Budget meeting, it would, I deem, be more respectful to this Council if I said a word or two. I must say this discussion has been to me a debate of a very temperate nature, and I can take no objection to the speeches which have been made in any way. I certainly do not object to written speeches or to long speeches, provided I do not have to make the latter. I admire the industry of those who write their speeches, and I equally admire the ability of one who makes a long speech. This is more especially the case as I have the advantage over my honourable colleague, who has just sat down that while he is familiar with these various subjects, and as I understand him to say, recognises some old friends amongst them, I hear them for the first time, and they have been pleasant hearing to my ears. In regard to the work of this Council I may say that one of its important features is the asking of questions to which replies are furnished. In admitting such questions we are guided by rules, which are laid down by higher authority for the guidance of the Council, and we do not object to criticism, which may be offered, but sometimes it may occur that we on our part and the questioner on his part may not interpret certain rules in exactly the same way. Then again it may occur as it occurs in England that at times there are certain papers and certain information, which it is desirable in the interest of the public service that Government should withhold. A great variety of subjects has been mentioned this afternoon, and I think the various criticisms have been well answered by my honourable colleagues who have spoken. The two departments I have to do with particularly have been represented by Mr. Kirkham in one instance, and by Mr. Little in the other, and I can add nothing to their remarks. To the gentlemen who raised the question of assessment enhancements I can give the assurance that we study this subject in the most careful manner, and are extremely jealous of any thing that can possibly approach the taxation of improvements. Then Mr. Setalvad asked a particular question with respect to the Governor's Contract Fund, and quoted a number of figures from page 76, but I may inform him that those figures do not represent in any way expenditure from that Fund. This is a new Council, and as you are aware we have some new members whom we welcome for the first time. We have among them a gentleman of ability, who represents a newly-enfranchised district, namely, my hon'ble friend Mr. Tilak, and we are also glad to see amongst others many who were on the late Council, because when one goes to the poll it is not certain what fate awaits him. I think we may say we have had a very good business meeting, considering that some fourteen or fifteen speeches have been delivered in four-and-a-half hours, and with the exception of some formal business to be introduced by my Hon'ble friend on the right, Mr. Birdwood, I think there is nothing else left for us to do.

AMENDMENT OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT.

Mr. Birdwood, in moving the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, said: Your Excellency,—Before moving the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869, I should wish, with the permission of this honourable Council, to state very briefly the circumstances which, in the opinion of Government, make it desirable that the Act should be amended in the manner proposed. Honourable members will have noticed that two amendments are proposed; the first of Section 22 of the Act, and the second of Section 32. Section 22 relates to the qualifications of candidates for the office of Subordinate Judge in this Presidency, exclusive of the Province of Sind, and provides that the Judges of the Subordinate Civil Courts shall be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and that no person shall be appointed a Subordinate Judge unless he be a subject of the Queen who has practised five years as an Advocate of a High Court in India, or as a Vakil of the Bombay High Court, or has qualified for the duties of a Subordinate Judge, according to such tests as may for the time being be prescribed by the High Court, or who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Bombay. Now it is not proposed to lower these qualifications, or to touch the prescribed tests in any way. All that is proposed is to remove the restriction, which is placed by the section on the employment of the subjects of Native States, in the judicial branch of the public service. It is, no doubt, possible for the subjects of those States even under the existing law, which requires that candidates of the judicial service shall be subject of the Queen to enter that service; but they can only do so at present by transferring their allegiance and obtaining certificates of naturalization as British subjects, under the Act of 1852, after declaring their intention to settle in the Presidency. But that is a roundabout procedure, and not altogether satisfactory. There seems to be no sufficient reason for placing a statutory bar on the employment of the subjects of Native States in the judicial service, which does not exist in the much larger branch of the British service, which is concerned with the administration of the public revenue. As I said, it is not intended, to lower the qualification of our subordinate judges, who will become members of the Provincial service of this Presidency as soon as the Rules for that service have been finally approved. It is simply intended to enlarge the field of selection by removing restrictions, which will not affect other branches of the proposed provincial service; and it is proposed to do this by adding the requisite words in Section 22 of the Act after the words "subject of the Queen"; and we may perhaps be allowed to entertain the hope that by so doing we shall be placing ourselves in a position to secure for our judiciary the largest amount of judicial talent available in the Presidency. The proposed amendment of Section 32 of the Act will, if accepted, have the effect of relegating to the Subordinate Civil Courts a certain class of litigation, which is now dealt with by the District Courts; but can with advantage to suitors and to the public, as regards the disposal of the business of the courts, be rightly transferred to the subordinate courts. The litigation I refer to comprises all suits against minors, whose estates are managed by Collectors or other public officers under the Guardian and Wards' Act of 1890. The general rule in our Code of Civil Procedure is that every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it; but Section 32 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1861 as amended by Section 15 of Act X. of 1876 provides that no Subordinate Judge or Court of Small Causes shall receive or register a suit, in which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party, but in every such case such Judge or Court must refer the plaintiff to the District Judge, in whose Court alone, subject to the provision of Section 19 of the Civil Courts Act, such suit can be instituted. An exception is made to this rule by a provision, enacted by Section 3 of Act XV. of 1880, which allows the ordinary rule of the Code to prevail in cases, where a Municipal Corporation in the Mofussil is a party to a suit, and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of the Corporation, and also in cases where an officer of a court is appointed under the Code to be a guardian ad litem of a minor, or is selected to take charge of a minor's estate, under Section 9 of the Minor's Act of 1864, and is in virtue of such appointment or selection a party to a suit. It is proposed to enlarge the latter part of this provision by making it applicable not merely to officers of courts who may have charge of the estates of minors, but to all officers of Government, whether they, are, Court officers, or not, who have been appointed or declared by a Court in virtue of their offices to be guardians of the person or property, or both, of minors, and are in virtue of such appointment a declaration parties to suits. There can be no reason why such officers should sue or be sued in the District Courts. The suits are of the nature ordinarily triable by the subordinate courts. They are generally suits on bonds, which the subordinate courts are competent to try, and there is every reason why they should have jurisdiction to try them. It will save the parties expense if their suits are tried in the local courts instead of at the Sadar station of the district. It will save them inconvenience, and also the expense of a possible appeal to the High Court instead of to the District Court. If the Council agrees to the motion for the first reading, then I will propose that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

The first reading of the Bill have been agreed to, the hon'ble member proposed that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. the Advocate General and the Hon. Messrs. Mehta, Setalwad, and Khare, with instructions to report within one month. This also was agreed to.

Before the meeting was adjourned, the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood explained that the committee appointed to revise the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council had found it impracticable to hold a meeting of all its member at Mahableshwar or Poona. The official members meet at Poona on the 29th ult., and one of the unofficial members who is not a resident of Poona had joined them at some personal inconvenience. The members present had revised the existing rules; but it had been practically impossible for them to consult their colleagues. Mr. Birdwood proposed, therefore, that, as the matter was not urgent, the committee be allowed a further extension of time for the presentation of their report. He hoped that they would be able to meet in Bombay in the cold weather and dispose of the matter then; and as some of the original members of the committee were now no longer member of the Council he proposed that the committee have power to add to their number. Both these proposals were agreed to; and his Excellency the President then adjourned the Council *sine die*.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 10.

The last day was run under splendid weather. There was a large attendance graced by the presence of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst, and Lieutenant-General Narine, Commanding the Bombay Forces. Owing to the operation of the new rules no lotteries were held during the meeting, and the public grumbled as no time is left to think about the horses and the weights they carry. One race, the Selling Race, fell through to-day, and as it could not be known, whether the race will fall through or not, no race could be substituted. On Thursday last, in the Selling Race, three out of the nine horses carried right weights, and accordingly they were placed, and not those that finished 1, 2, 3. In the Omnium Handicap also Marvellous who won the race hands down was declared to be disqualified to-day, owing to also carrying wrong weights. Had the declaration been taken a day previously as heretofore, these mistakes in weights would have been rectified in time, and the horses started with correct weights, also the stewards would have been able to substitute another race for the one that fell through to-day. The object of the new rule is that the owners may not start their horses if they do not get good bets from book-makers as also to keep the riders unknown till the time of starting. This could be easily done, I think, by omitting the rider's names from the card, and leaving it to the option of the owners to start their horses or not, and not make them compulsory as they did before. By adopting my suggestion, I think, the public will be fairly treated, and not make the meeting purely one for owners and the bookies. The only thing the public care to know before are the starters with their weights. As it is the public bet anyhow, having no time at all to judge.

There will be an Extra Day's racing on Monday next. The following are the details of the racing to-day:—

1ST RACE.—"Dwarf Handicap"—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For all ponies. Weights—Handicap. Distance, 1 mile.

Aga S Shah's b a p Success, 9st 6lbs, Owner 1
Mr Reynold's b ans m Flicker, 10st 12lbs, Capt Firman 2
Mr P Smith's b a p Quies. 8st 13lbs, C B Mahomed 3

Seven ran. Time—2min. 1sec.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Flicker; 2 to 1 against Success; 7 to 1 against Kazalan; 8 to 1 against Quies; 10 to 1 against Escor; 12 to 1 against the rest.

2ND RACE.—"The Auction Stakes"—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. A selling race for all Arabs. Weights.—If entered to be sold for Rs. 1000, to carry 11st 7lbs. Allowances.—5lbs for each reduction in price of Rs. 10 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 3lbs; maidens on 1st May, 1895, 3lbs; galloways allowed 4lb; horses qualified under General Condition 2, allowed 5lb, horses landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance.—5 furlong.

Mr Rustomji Byramji's ch a'b Silvermane ..... W. O.

3RD RACE.—"The International Handicap." Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all horses. Weights.—Handicap. Distance, 1 mile.

Vety Lieut Smith's b ans m Mrs Dolly, 9st 3lb. Capt Kenna. 1
Col Steven's br aus gold Napoleon, 9st 13lb. Capt Firman 2
Lieut-Col Beaver's br aus gold Newsboy 10st, Mr Locke 3

Five ran. Time—1min. 51secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap"—Rs. 170 and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weights.—Handicap. Distance, 7 furlongs.

Mr D E Sassoon's ch a gal Mattalic, 8st 8lb, Mirza 1
Mr Lyndon's b a p Talafar, 8st 8lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Capt Firman's b ans m Arrahnahogue, 10st 4lbs, Owner 3

Ten ran. Time.—1min 47⅘secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all Arabs and Southern India C.Bs. Weights—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Mr H E A W's g a h Martaban, 9st 13lbs, Mr Locke 1
Col Steven's b a h the Bey, 8st 10lbs, Jamalkhan 2
Mr Ali bin Talob's ch a h Asce, 8st, C B Mahomed 3

Six ran. Time,—1min. 47⅘secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Grand Stand Plates"—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all Arab and C.-B. galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Weights.—14 hands to carry 11st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 500—once, 4lbs; twice 8lbs; thrice, 12lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances.—Maidens 3lbs; maidens on 1st May, 1895, 4lbs; galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting, 7lbs; galloways landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 4lb. Allowances accumulative. Distance, 1 mile.

Nawab Kamal Khan's and Mr Framjee Dorabjee's bl ch g all Black Brunswicker, 10st 6lb. Mirza 1
Aga S Shah's b a gal Grain, 9st 3lb.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE Native community appears to have put on general mourning consequent on the death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. Saturday was the day for the performance of the "oothamna," or solemn rites for the repose of the deceased gentleman's soul; and a deep sense of personal sorrow seemed to pervade every section of the Parsee community. In conformity with the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion, the ceremonies were performed at Sir Dinshaw's bungalow, Malabar Hill, by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, assisted by Dustoor Kaikobad Dustoor Noshervanji of Poona, by Dustoor Cursetjee Bejunjee, and several priests. The gathering of Parsees to do honour to the memory of the deceased gentleman was immense, the assembly upwards of fifteen hundred present on the occasion, besides a large number of officials invited to take part in the imposing ceremonial. After the conclusion of this part of the ceremony, Dustoor Jamaspjee delivered a discourse in Gujerati, recounting the many virtues of Mr. Framjee, which had endeared him to all those who had anything to do with him. The Dustoor then proposed that the name of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit be associated with the illustrious departed worthies who had preceded him, and whose names are repeated in certain prayers, as being worthy of remembrance by Parsees. This proposal was supported by the learned Naib Dustoor Kaikobad of Poona, whose delivery of an eloquent funeral oration was the admiration of all who had the privilege of listening to it. Dustoor Kaikobad, in expressing his sympathy and that of the assembly for Sir Dinshaw Petit, who had enviened more than parental solicitude for his son during his illness, eulogised the many noble and good-hearted qualities which had characterised Mr. Framjee during his lifetime. With one united voice, the assembly prayed that God might spare Sir Dinshaw for a long number of years to exercise his benevolent influence on his co-religionists and others. Small sums of money were then distributed among those priests who were present; and in the fire-temples of Hormusjee Wadia and Dady Sett, similar sums as well as sacred "sudras" (or shirts) were presented to each of them by Sir Dinshaw and by Dinbai N. Petit.

Shums-ul-Ulama Dustoor Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana presided at the Hormusji Wadia fire-temple, on Saturday afternoon, at a similar ceremonial to that held at Petit Hall, and delivered a most impressive sermon on the futility of worldly pursuits, and said many things in praise of Mr. Framji, whose loss, he said, was a national one. We subjoin a list of contributions made by the several members of the Petit family, which amount to the munificent sum of Rs. 4,67,000, the application of which will be determined hereafter:—

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., father of the deceased, Rs. 54,000; the late Mr. Framji, from his own capital, Rs. 2,51,000; Mrs. Awabai, his widow, daughter of Mr. N. M. Petit, Rs. 25,000; Mr. Jejeebhoy, his son, Rs. 20,000; Miss Hamabai, his daughter, Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Dinbai Jejeebhoy Petit, his daughter-in-law and daughter of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Rs. 5,000; Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, his brother, Rs. 10,000; Mrs. Goolbai Bamanjee D. Petit, daughter of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit's three sons and two daughters, each Rs. 1,000—Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Bhikhaijee Dady N. Dadysett, his sister, Rs. 2,000; Mrs. Navazbai Pherozeshaw M. Jejeebhoy, his sister, Rs. 2,000; Mrs. Hamabai Framjee Cama, his sister, Rs. 2,000; Mrs. Hirabai Jamsetjee N. Petit, his sister, Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Manekbai Pherozeshaw Bamonjee, his sister, Rs. 2,000; Mrs. Bachoobai Merwanjee Sorabjee, his sister, Rs. 2,000; Mrs. Ratanbai (his deceased sister) Framjee Panday's three daughters, Rs. 2,000; Mrs. Awabai, widow of Cowasjee D. Petit, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Cowasjee D. Petit's six sons, each Rs. 1,000—6,000; Mr. Cowasjee D. Petit's three daughters, Rs. 1,500; Mrs. Merbai Jejeebhoy Edulji Mody, niece of the deceased, Rs. 500,—total Rs. 4,03,000. Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee M. Petit subscribed Rs. 25,000 as follows:—Rs. 10,000 for repairs to the fire-temple belonging to the late Bai Soonabai Hirjee Jivanjee Readymoney; Rs. 3,000 for certain ceremonies to be performed at the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee ParseeOrphanage on the anniversary day of Mr. Framjee's death; Rs. 12,000 how to be applied will be announced hereafter.

Yesterday morning the prayers of the preceding afternoon were repeated with certain modification, and a further sum of Rs. 39,000 was subscribed as follows:—Rs. 27,000 by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Rs. 5,000 by Bai Awabai, widow of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit, Rs. 2,000 by Mr. Jejeebhoy Framjee D. Petit, and Rs. 5,000 by Bai Dinbai N. Petit. All these contributions make up a grand total of Rs. 4,67,000.

In connection with the solemn ceremonies of Saturday, a large number of Parsee priests and members of the poor class, assembled at the Dady Sett fire-temple in the Fort, for the purpose of sharing in the distribution of silver coins and sacred shirts. So dense was the crowd on the occasion that several persons were crushed, and a young Parsee, named Nowrojee Motabhoy, twenty-four years of age, fell down from the upper floor of the building, and was removed to the Goculdas Hospital for treatment.

Sir Dinshaw has received numerous letters and telegrams expressing condolence and sympathy in the hour of his great grief, from his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, from several native chiefs and princes, and prominent men not only in this, but also in the sister presidencies, where his charities are well-known. Hundreds of persons have called upon him at Petit Hall to mourn with him in this hour of affliction and sorrow, among whom may be mentioned the Persian Consul General, who was attended by his private secretary.

Not only in Bombay, but also in distant places, the death of Mr. Framjee Petit has caused general grief. At Madras, the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, of the board of which Mr. Framjee was the chairman, was closed on Saturday, by order of the manager, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. All the employes of the mill were grieved at the news of the death. At Indore, the entire Parsee community were grieved at the news of the death; and the Jamsetjee N. Petit School was closed. The "oothumna" ceremony was performed on Saturday; and it was resolved that the deceased's name should be included in Parsee prayers among the names of the illustrious departed worthies of the community. At Ahmedabad also, the "oothumna" ceremony was performed on Saturday at the fire-temple there, where a large number of people attended; and much sympathy was felt and expressed for Sir Dinshaw Petit and his family. At Hubli, at the invitation of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Colabawalla, a large number of Parsees assembled at the performance of the "oothamna" ceremony, at the bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Framjee, where great sympathy was expressed with Sir Dinshaw Petit and his family in their sad bereavement. At Broach again on Saturday, a similar ceremony was performed; the head of the community, Dr. Burjorjee, sent to Sir Dinshaw and Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit a telegram conveying the Parsee community's condolences and consolation in the great grief which has overtaken them. At Kurrachee, the Parsee community was thrown into general grief at receiving the news of Mr. Framjee's death, and joined in the funeral obsequies which were performed there. At a meeting to be held by the members of the Amateur Zoroastrian Club, addresses of sympathy and condolence will be adopted, and forwarded to Sir Dinshaw and to Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit. The Native Press bears unanimous testimony to the public and private virtues of the deceased gentleman, which would fill up many columns of our space.

The *Gujarati*, a Hindu weekly, remarks:—The sad death of Mr Framjee Dinshaw Petit has cast a profound gloom over the entire native community. Wherever Sir Dinshaw's name is known, sympathy will be sincerely felt for him and his family in their present distressing bereavement. The worthy Baronet had hitherto been in enjoyment of all wordly blessings and happiness and that such a cruel blow should have suddenly fallen upon him at this advanced stage of his life is indeed too painful to contemplate. It is a calamity which once more supplies an awful illustration of how in the midst of life we are in death. Mr. Framjee was to be the future Baronet and successor to Sir Dinshaw's considerable fortune. He had in his extensive travels through Europe, America, China and Japan seen much of modern civilization, and thus trained himself for the important position he was to hold one day in this gross city. In that way he gained considerable experience of mill management and was held in respect and good will of the public by his benevolence. His name was associated with several institutions, religious, charitable, educational, social and political, and his death will be sincerely mourned by all those who had come in contact with him. The loss of such a capable son in whom naturally centred the hopes of the family were centred is dearly felt and appreciation, especially when the pangs of bereavement are so fresh. But none the less it may bring some solace to Sir Dinshaw and his family to know that the heart of the entire community has gone out in sympathy for them. We fervently hope and pray that Providence will give the worthy Baronet sufficient fortitude to bear his heavy misfortune with true resignation.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—Heavy domestic calamity has overtaken the wealthy Parsee Mr. Framji, son of our greatly-esteemed philanthropist, Sir Dinshaw Manekji, died of acute pneumonia, after an illness of a fortnight, on Thursday afternoon, universally regretted by all who knew him. The deceased was in the prime of life and had many years of industrial and benevolent usefulness before him. But the Fates decreed it otherwise, and Mr. Framji has followed his elder brother, who died some 20 years ago, leaving his aged father in the direst of dire grief. This blow, the loss of his eldest surviving son and heir to the baronetcy, is as unexpected as it is cruel. There is a feeling of wide-spread sympathy for the bereaved family, specially for Sir Dinshaw, which will partially go to comfort them in this the darkest hour of their sorrow. We join the public in their condolence and sincerely wish Providence may give the good baronet sufficient fortitude to bear his loss with resignation, remembering that our lives are not our own, but of Him who gave them. The deceased was known to be very amiable, considerate and kind-hearted. To the poor helpless widow and orphan, he was unto like a second parent. To the distressed and indigent, he uniformly extended his right hand of Charity. To the needy, he always proved a good Samaritan. While to his numerous friends, he was a fine type of a semi-modernised Parsi, of wealth and social influence, of great capacity for work and ability to accumulate riches. Cheery and complaisant, dignified but unostentatious, sufficiently religious without many prejudices or superstition, fairly educated but devoid of culture, conservative in thought but sufficiently impressionable for reception of Western ideas, susceptible to moderate reforms but hardly strong enough to be a leader—such was the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—Hardly any death has occurred in the Parsee community, since that of Mr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Petit, so widely regretted as the death, on Thursday last, of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit. There was something in common between the two cousins, something more substantial than wealth and position. We refer to individual worth. As Jamsetji would have shone without having been born to Mr. Nasarwanji Petit, so Framji would have carved out his own career without the accident of high birth, such as goes in this country. Both cousins, again, had something of the literary instinct, and a sound literary taste. Both of them were public-spirited and charitable in the true sense of those much-abused words. Both had a bright future before them and both left the world before crossing the threshold of this bright worldly career. Happy they that have gone; the sorrow and disappointment are for the survivors. In this case, as in the other, the loss is mourned by the entire public. It is, in every sense, a public loss. But great as the loss is to the public and to the community in particular to the family of the deceased and to the aged father it is irreparable. Sir Dinshaw has had many losses since that of his eldest son Mr. Cowasji. None could have been so bitter as that of his wife, none so heavy as that of his eldest surviving son. The poor old Baronet need hardly be assured of the sympathy of all Bombay.

The *Native Opinion*, a Marathi bi-weekly, says: The Bombay commercial world must be thrown into a deep gloom owing to the death of the second son of our second Parsi Baronet. He was in the prime of life, not having passed his fiftieth, and being possessed of general good health, possibly the members of his family were never anxious on that account. In business matters, and particularly in connection with his mills, he was said to be the right-hand man of his father, and he never allowed it is said, a day to pass without a personal visit to so many as eight mills. "He had a perfect grasp of the details" says the local *Gazette*, "connected with every branch of the various establishments working under him, and keen insight enabled him to detect at once any flaw or irregularity connected with them." Certainly herein must lie the secret of the success of so many of the Petit mills, whose shares are said to command a large premia. Possessed of keen insight into the industry, of which his kind father must be one of the pioneers, he was ever ready with his purse, wherever pecuniary help was urgently needed. When Bombay badly needed a scientific laboratory, he gave away a sum of Rs. 75,000 towards an institution which came into so much prominence in regard to the chair of the Pharmacology. Temporary as this chair was, when he came to know that the Government of Lord Harris meant its abolition, he made an offer for its maintenance. In addition to this he was connected with very many charitable institutions, and his purse was said to have always been open for help to Parsis poor and helpless. And besides being a member of the Parsi Matrimonial Court, he was a Justice of the Peace and member and director of various other institutions.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A LUNATIC.

THE inquiry under Section 5, Act 36 of 1858, into the case of the alleged ill-treatment and neglect of the lunatic Walter Thornton, was resumed in the Court of the Magistrate of Fatehpur, on the 6th inst. In the presence of the daughter and son-in-law of Mr. C. Andrews, who, owing to illness, was unable to attend. From a report laid before the Magistrate it appears that, in consequence of certain information received from Cawnpor, an Inspector of Police, on the 22nd July, proceeded to the village of Satharzaon near Fatehpur and there found the lunatic, chained by the waist to a stake, imbedded in the floor of the "dalan," or verandah, of a native house. He was quite naked and wallowing in indescribable filth. The chain gave him only about two feet of play. He was nominally in the charge of an old cart-ridden retainer of Mr. Andrews who was, according to the villagers, allowed Rs. 2 per mensem for providing the unfortunate with food. This old man died, however, sometime before the Inspector's arrival on the scene. In explanation of these facts, a paper signed by Mr. Andrews was filed, in which he states that he brought the lunatic from Cawnpore to Fatehpur owing to the complaints made about "his noisiness" and that he intended to keep him there only until he had made proper arrangements for providing new quarters for him at Cawnpore. Further, he stated that if the lunatic is taken from him "by force" and consigned to an asylum, he will refuse to contribute to his maintenance. The Magistrate pointed out that he had powers to compel payment in such a case, and that it would be creditable if no difficulty were raised on the latter score, seeing that Mr. Andrews had succeeded to the estate of the lunatic's father. Eventually final orders were postponed for one week to allow Mr. Andrews to reconsider his position.

From this it will appear how much luckier it is to be a dog than the lunatic nephew of a gentleman of Mr. Andrews' kidney. Assuredly if a man looked after his dog as Andrews has looked after Walter Thornton, his brother's son, he would run the risk of being prosecuted by the S. P. C. A. The veriest pariah that haunts the bazaars and picks up a hazardous subsistence on unconsidered and unsavoury trifles, is in better case than Thornton was at Satharzaon. Yet Andrews has the amazing impudence to attempt to defend his conduct in Court. The lunatic, he told the Magistrate, was at Fatehpur temporarily—as if such treatment as Thornton suffered at Satharzaon could be justified for even a day—and his intention was to take him back to Cawnpore as soon as "proper arrangements for providing new quarters" had been made. He asserts also that Thornton was taken from Cawnpore only because complaints had been made of his "noisiness." Yet a Cawnpore correspondent wrote to the "Pioneer" last Wednesday stating that he remembers the lunatic as far back as 1890, chained to a stake in an outhouse in Cawnpore and in very much the same plight as the police found him in at Fatehpur. He complained to the Municipal Secretary, who took the Collector to the spot, and shortly afterwards the unfortunate creature was taken away. Is it really the truth that the law can take no cognisance of such a case except to ask Mr. Andrews, with the utmost politeness, if he will not reconsider his position and agree to maintain his nephew properly?—"Pioneer."

THE *World*, writing on "Knowledge that is Sorrow," says:—Unwelcome knowledge waylays us even in the by-paths of life to rob us of the ignorance in which so many have found true bliss. We can dance cheerfully on the crust of a volcano so long as we do not know that the supposiii cineres are there; and a tipsy cook, a dishonest butler, or a fraudulent clerk seldom injure us as much by their iniquities as by allowing those iniquities to be found out. Discoveries of this kind occasion the greatest perplexity to any unfortunate outsider who may happen to make them. Friendliness, and perhaps duty, seem to command him to speak, while the wisdom of this world may urge him to hold his peace. One conclusion only seems clear amid the surrounding gloom—to wit, that, if the mischief be irremediable, it is better to keep silence. To warn a man that there is a smut on his nose is often true kindness; but to tell the unconscious reveller, as he ascends to the drawing-room, that he has covered his shirt front with claret is practically unpardonable. The one is, at the worst, no more than misguided friendship; the other is little better than calculated cruelty. Nor is speech the only method of conveying undesirable information. A gesture, a glance, the elevation of an eyebrow, the curl of a lip, or, more eloquent than all, a significant silence, often suffices to bring home to us unpleasant truths which we have never suspected, or truths, perhaps, which we have long suspected and steadily endeavoured to stifle. So serious, indeed, are the disadvantages of indiscriminate information, that we are tempted to wonder whether the wise man, instead of devoting himself to the pursuit of knowledge, should not try his level best to escape it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LAST Monday the Bishop of Lucknow consecrated the new peal of eight bells which had been recently presented to Mr. Wescott's Church in the Civil Lines at Cawnpore by Mr. A. S. Betts Chapman.

THE date of Sir George Robertson's return to Gilgit is still uncertain. It is apparently dependent on the declaration of the Chitral settlement. Preparations for the return march of such troops as have been ordered back from the Chitral Field Force are practically completed. The move can be made any day, but Mundah and Jhandoul Valley must be evacuated before the march begins.

IT will be seen from the notice in another part of this paper that the evening party, which was to have been given by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in honor of Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee's elevation to the Bench of the High Court, has been postponed to Tuesday, the 20th inst. We understand that the cause of this postponement is the lamented death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, in consequence of which many guests, who had accepted the invitation, have expressed their inability to do so. It is hoped that the postponement will remove this difficulty, and that the party will be well attended on Tuesday, the 20th inst., to which day it has been deferred.

THERE is a curious misprint in the annual Railway Administration Report: the number of efficient Volunteers on the various lines being shown as 80,509. This should be 10,509, the enrolled strength being 10,855. There are thus only 346 railway Volunteers who are non-efficient—a very small percentage indeed. The corps which stands first in numerical strength is the East Indian with 1,681 members, of whom 49 are inefficient; then come the North-Western with 1,214 and the Great Indian Peninsula with 1,124. The former corps has 8 non-efficients and the latter 2 only. There are in all 360 officers holding commissions, with 88 sergeant-instructors and 7 drill-instructors. The Indian railway Volunteers have a strong leaven of ex-soldiers in their ranks, and though they are scattered along the lines they form a valuable portion of the auxiliary forces, their shooting being particularly good. As there are only about 11,000 Europeans and East Indians employed altogether, it may be taken that practically every healthy able-bodied is a Volunteer.

THE fortunate dwellers in the Himalayan hill-stations have had unusually fine weather since the beginning of the rains, long breaks having taken place, especially in Simla and Mussoorie. They will be surprised, therefore, to learn that the rainfall from June 1st has been in excess in all stations with the exception of Darjeeling. Up to the morning of the 6th instant Chakrata was 13 inches over the average; Murree, 8; Simla, 6; and Mussoorie, 5. Darjeeling was 4 inches short, but this has probably been made up since. The fact seems to be that the June rains were abnormally heavy, and this more than compensated for the falling-off in July. As regards the plains, the unequal distribution of moisture in the North-West Provinces and Oudh may be noticed. Up to last Wednesday seven out of twelve reporting stations showed small deficiencies in rainfall, varying from an inch at Allahabad to nearly three at Benares; but, on the other hand, Meerut was 12 inches above the normal; Roorkee, 7; Lucknow, nearly 3; and Bahraich, over 2. Dehra Dun was nearly 10 inches short, which is somewhat curious considering the Meerut figures.

THE Government of India are, it is understood, seriously considering whether the Sikkim-Tibet Boundary party should not be ordered to return at once. There should be no great difficulty in arriving at a decision. Not only is the position of Mr. Claude White and the officers with him one of intolerable discomfort but but their presence in waiting for the return of the Chinese Commissioner is certain to be misconstrued by the Lhassa authorities. The lamas of the three big monasteries of Tibet, who really rule the country, have scored heavily. They could not prevent the Chinese Amban from sending his nominee to meet Mr. White, but they quietly took measures to make the work done by the joint Commission absolutely futile. As fast as the boundary pillars were put up emissaries from Lhassa had them destroyed, and not one of the new landmarks now remains. The Chinese Commissioner naturally enough returned to headquarters, there to report to his superior exactly what had happened and to receive fresh instructions. The Amban, however, is absolutely powerless at Lhassa, and as we are not prepared to force matters ourselves, the only course is to retire. We shall square accounts with the Tibetans one day: but there are other things to think of just at present.

As Mahomed Sharif Khan, the Dir Chief, is likely to play a permanent part in border politics, whatever may be the settlement as regards Chitral, writes a contemporary, it may be useful to give some account of the country from which he derives his title. Originally the Kafirs held the valley of the Panjkora, but they were driven northwards by the Yusufzai from the Peshawar Valley, who proved themselves good colonists as well as successful warriors. The Malizai section of these Pathans rose to power by virtue of numerical strength, the Painda clan eventually furnishing successive rulers. In the course of time the Khans subdued the Kafir colonies on the Upper Panjkora, extending their authority westwards from the town of Dir over Barawl and southwards to the borders of Swat and the Utman Khel territory. They formed a close alliance with the Bunerwals, and this enabled them to have a voice in the management of Swat affairs. As they could muster some 12,000 armed men they could generally hold their own against the Bajouris, but the appearance on the scene of Umra Khan some years ago worked a great change. The Jhandoul Chief was determined to enlarge his territories, and he engaged in a long conflict with Mahomed Shariff, who succeeded Rahmatulla as Khan of Dir. This tribal war lasted for years, but in 1890 Umra Khan succeeded in conquering Dir, and the Khan took refuge in Swat. He intrigued with the Amir of Kabul, professing complete loyalty to him and doubtless hoping that Afghan troops would be sent to reinstate him. Abdur Rahman, in fact, promised to help him, and if the British Government had not interfered, Bajour would probably have been overrun from Asmar in 1892, and Mahomed Sharif might have regained his Khanate. The Kabul Agreement of 1893, by defining the limit of Afghan influence east of the Kunar Valley, put an end to the complications that would have resulted from an Afghan expedition against the Bajouris. Umra Khan turned his attention to Southern Chitral, and we know how this led to his ruin. Mahomed Sharif was astute enough to see that his old rival must be crushed when General Low's troops crossed the frontier, and he did not hesitate for a moment as to the course he should follow. His subjects were anxious to receive him; he declared himself on our side; and he captured Dir without having to fire a shot. By sending a contingent into Chitral in advance of General Gatacre's brigade to help to relieve the pressure upon the garrison in the Fort, and he has since shown marked anxiety to stand well with the Government. He is a popular ruler, has no rivals amongst the chiefs subordinate to him, and earned such prestige in the fighting against Umra Khan that the Swatis were inclined to make him their ruler. They would have done so in 1890, but feared to draw upon themselves the wrath of the Jhandoul Chief.

THE untimely death occurred at Dharwar on the 7th instant of Mrs. F. Vibart, the wife of Mr. G. Vibart, District Engineer, and daughter of Mr. P. Scott, the Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway. The deceased had only been married 10 months, and was about 21 years of age. Deep and sincere sympathy is felt throughout the station for the bereaved husband and the sorrowing parents.

IT is reported at Peshawar that the Amir is sending down a large number of persons whose presence in Kabul he considers undesirable. Their escort is said to be 200 cavalry. The pension list of the Indian Government is likely to be swelled by this action of His Highness, as the families deported will certainly be penniless. The native belief is that Umra Khan is being sent to India.

THE ELECTIONS.

A SEAT FOR MR. JOHN MORLEY.

IT is rumoured in the Border Burghs that it is probable that Mr. Shaw will retire in favour of Mr. John Morley. Out of office Mr. Shaw's parliamentary duties would necessarily interfere with his professional practice, and his retirement in favour of Mr. Morley would be accommodating to both parties.

ELECTION SPEECHES.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, speaking on July 19 at Duns, in support of the Conservative candidate for Berwickshire, condemned the misrepresentation of the Separatist Party regarding the action of the House of Lords and the Employers' Liability Bill. The Policy of "filling up the cup" had ended in the Upper House standing higher in the public esteem than before. He protested against the disestablishment agitation as founded on the view that the different Churches were only competing joint-stock companies, and repudiated the idea that the Unionist Party represented only the "classes." Mr. Balfour spoke in the evening at a meeting at Alowick in support of the Unionist candidate for the Berwick Division of Northumberland. He contended that neither in administration nor in legislation had the late Government merited a favourable verdict from the country. He complained that they had gagged the minority during the existence of the last House of Commons, criticised Sir W. Harcourt's financial policy, and, while treating Irish aspirations to Home Rule as a dream, urged that Ireland had everything to gain and nothing to lose by retaining her position in the British system.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke the same night at Selly Oak, near Birmingham, in support of the Unionist candidate for North Worcestershire. He dwelt on the crushing character of the defeat sustained by the Radicals in the constituencies, and said the condemnation of their policy came from all parts of the country. It was directed against their attempt to rule the country by a confederacy of discordant factions. The late Government was an anti-British Government, which had secured undue privileges to minorities and especially to Ireland. The electorate had now overwhelmingly decided against this system, and declared that the predominant partner should receive a fair share of attention, especially in regard to social reforms and constructive legislation.

Sir W. Harcourt also addressed a meeting on the 19th in Tredegar. After defending the policy and measures of the late Government, he referred to the necessity of amending the law by which recipients of outdoor relief in time of temporary distress were disfranchised, but said the subject must be carefully considered so as not to break down the principles of the poor law. He was in favour of making ground rents and mining royalties contribute in larger proportion to the taxation of the country.

On July 20 Mr. Arthur Balfour spoke at Doncaster on behalf of the Unionist candidate for the division, and said that whatever might be the result of the remaining contest the Unionist Government would find itself supported by an immense and coherent majority. The late Home Secretary had explained this great change in British, and especially in English, opinion to be due to a kind of hysterical seizure by which the public had had its judgment warped and its natural reason perverted. But there had been no great or dramatic incident to account for this phenomenon. The statement that it was due to the efforts of the brewers and publicans was absolutely nonsense. It was the measures of the late Ministry that had actually been pressed forward, and had gone before the country with all their follies and weaknesses exposed, that had made the change, and chief among them the Home Rule Bill. Then there was the attempt to get up an outcry against the House of Lords on fictitious pretexts. Mr. Balfour proceeded to contend that the people of this country were, and must be, Conservative. The Gladstonian party seemed to think that a passionate love of constitutional change was the great characteristic of democracies. All history was against that view, and probably the most vehemently Conservative population in the world was that of the United States. As a Conservative people we must ever in the end oppose senseless and stupid revolutionary projects, forced forward by no national necessity, required by no social growth, and not called for by any real pressing need of the time.

Mr. Asquith spoke the same afternoon at Berwick. He said he had never known an election in which there was a more remarkable disparity between the clearness, definiteness, and intelligibility of the policy put forward on the one side and the cloudiness and obscurity of the policy put forward on the other. The truth was that the election was being fought on the other side not by the energy and enthusiasm of people actuated by any definite policy, but by the champions of the Church and the champions of the liquor traffic banded together in one alliance under the specious banner of social reform. In the evening Mr. Asquith addressed a meeting of Berwickshire electors at Duns.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke on July 23 at Rugby in support of the Unionist candidate for the division. He said the only thing the late Government had done for agriculture in the last three years was the Parish Councils Act, which would not bring about the millennium or make agriculture prosperous. The policy of the present Government was to relieve the unfair and excessive burdens which had been placed upon agriculture by recent legislation. They wanted to see the tenant farmers have full security for improvements made with their own money, to place the landlords in a position to make reasonable improvements for the tenants, and to give facilities to the tenants to become owners. As the best thing of all they looked to the restoration of confidence as the great remedy for bad trade. He condemned the Local Veto Bill, and urged that a trade of such magnitude as the liquor traffic, supplying a universal want, should be treated with some consideration, and not rooted up as if it were not of the slightest consequence. In reference to employers' liability, he urged that the Bill of the late Government could not make any difference in the number of accidents.

Sir William Harcourt on the same day, addressing a crowded open-air gathering at Abertillery, said their opponents talked about great Tory majorities. He had seen great Tory majorities before. In 1841 there was the first reaction after the passing of the Reform Bill. The Liberal Government were driven from Power by the Protectionist Party under Sir Robert Peel. The Tories had a majority of ninety; but in five years that majority was gone, Protection was dead, and Free Trade was established. In 1874, in England alone, the Tories had a majority of 117; but in 1880 the Liberals had not only overthrown that, but had got an immense majority themselves. In 1886 the Conservative majority in England was 215; but the Liberals set to work upon it at once, and by 1892 they had turned it into a minority, and so they would again. He heard faint hearted people saying it was this, that, or the other thing that had done it, and urging the Liberal Party to throw them over. He begged them to do nothing of the kind. They had got to carry the ship into port yet, and they had to bring its cargo with it.

Speaking at Tottenham the same night, Lord George Hamilton ridiculed the suggestion that the success of the Unionist Party in this election was the result of chance. When the Radicals had a majority they said it represented the mandate of the people; but now the Unionists had a majority three times as great as the last Government it was declared due to a mere fluke! If chance ruled General elections, as the radicals now contended, surely the necessity of a second Chamber was demonstrated. He rejoiced that at last a solid union had been effected between Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. The association of the two parties had been of inestimable advantage to both. It had tended to broaden the views of Conservatives and to impress upon them the necessity for social legislation, and had brought Liberal Unionists to understand the principle which actuated Conservatives in resisting changes which were not improvements. The Unionist Government would strive to promote social cohesion between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland, and their policy towards Ireland would be to treat her on conditions of perfect equality with England and Scotland.

Mr. Balfour at Haddington, on July 23, ridiculed the claim that Mr. Asquith had been zealous and successful above all his predecessors at the Home Office administration. The measures he referred were in fact Acts passed by the Unionist Government. Indeed, during the past two generations the bulk of legislation for the benefit of the working classes had been passed by the Conservatives and the Unionists, and not by their opponents. That was not because one party was more devoted than the other to the well-being of the community, but because the Conservatives, being free from revolutionary projects, had more leisure for that class of legislation. It had been claimed that foreign affairs were managed by the last Government with dignity and firmness, and that this was acknowledged by the Unionists. He made no such acknowledgment. He pointed to Siam, the checks in Africa, and the Uganda railway delay, as redounding little to the credit of English diplomacy. He blamed the late Government for eighteen months' neglect of the Navy. He showed how the elections had vindicated the action of the Lords on home Rule, and appealed as a Christian addressing Christians against the impoverishment of the churches. The issue before the East Haddingtonshire constituency was one personal only, it involved the interest of the whole empire.

ELECTION GOSSIP.

Mr. Gladstone has, after all, taken some part in the present election. At Flint the other day he stood as one of the nominators of Mr. Samuel Smith, the late member and present candidate for Flintshire.

Among several hundred letters and telegrams of congratulation Mr. J. T. Firbank, M. P. for East Hull, has received the following:—"Hearty congratulations on your victory at Hull.—Salisbury"; and "Heartiest congratulations.—Arthur Balfour."

Mr. Chamberlain the other day put his finger on one of the comic incidents of the election—the sudden disgust with Democracy which the Radicals manifest now that Democracy has turned them out. The voice of the people is not the voice of God now: not a bit of it, remarks the "St. James's Gazette." One set of commentators thinks that when the people speaks it doesn't matter a bit, because the whole thing is mere fluke and accident. Pretty good this for those who make it the main offence against the House of Lords that it does sometimes ask the people's representatives—these accidents of an accident—to think twice before making a revolution. And another set says that the people are all swept away in a flood of beer. They are so wise and good—the members of this adulated democracy—that they vote against their convictions and their best interests because the publicans ask them to do so! Could the most cynical old Tory show a greater contempt for popular Government? Whatever may be thought of Mr. John Morley as a politician and a philosopher, even his best friends must admit that he has failed as a prophet. On Derby Day he "left the House of Commons and went down to his constituents, to whom he confided this forecast—that the Welsh Disestablishment and new Irish Land Bills "will have gone through the House of Commons before the beginning—I like to be precise—before the beginning of the fourth week in July. I leave that prophecy," continued the right hon. gentleman, "with my reputation as a prophet in your hands." The oracle is silent just now, and may be unable to elucidate his utterance till he is reseated, like the prophetess, on her triphod. Then, it may be hoped, he will be able to harmonise his peep into the future with the fact that even before the fourth week he was no longer a member of Parliament.

Perhaps Mr. Leonard Courtney, says the "Manchester Courier," can claim the credit of having accomplished the most novel electioneering feat in the present contest. In the course of his campaign, he arranged to address the fishermen at Portwrinkle but on arriving at the little village, accompanied by his wife he found that the men had put out to sea. Mr. Courtney was for leaving the electors in peace; but his wife courageously suggested pursuit. Both immediately jumped into a boat and were rowed along-side the fishing smacks. There on the crest of the waves he delivered a speech to the sons of the sea. An element of the burlesque was natural to the situation, especially when the fishermen asked questions and tried to carry a vote of confidence in the enterprising candidate.

Mr. Rider Haggard has not succeeded in East Norfolk, but he has certainly made a gallant fight. He has been driving round the constituency in a drag with some friends when he was assailed by a band of Radical roughs who freely pelted them with stones. In a wayside inn at Stalham he was actually besieged. A strong body of police armed with cutlasses set out from Norwich at midnight, and drove to Stalham, where they arrived about two o'clock in the morning. Before their arrival, however, a force of police from North Walsham, accompanied by fifty civilians, had already reached the locals dangerously near. Hogg attained 273, Boyd 272, and Hayhurst 271. To Hogg's next shot there was no response. He challenged but without success, and all hope of the medal and the Queen's £250 for him was gone. Boyd had meantime fired and got a magpie. A few seconds later a bull's-eye was signalled for Hayhurst. He was now a point ahead of the 31 Lanark man. They had only a shot each to go. Boyd fired first and an inner signal came up. Hayhurst could win with an inner or tie with a magpie. About a couple of minutes elapsed before it came Hayhurst's turn to fire. As the shot rang out all eyes turned to the target, and when the magpie signal was seen a cheer went up. Having waited a few minutes till all the other competitors on the firing points had finished, the range officer gave orders to proceed to decide the tie. According to the rules governing such cases, four rounds, the native of a sighting shot, were served out to each man. Boyd, in view of the splendid form he had been showing—his score of 105 being a possible 105 at Darnley being the feature of the season—was in sporting language, the fancy of the spectators, and his regimental comrades, of whom a good many were standing by, looked confidently to him to pull off the tie and win for their corps, and Glasgow the unprecedented distinction of producing two Queen's Prizemen in successive years. It seemed as if Boyd were going to justify the confidence with which his comrades regarded him. He fired first, and had a bull's-eye for his sighter, Hayhurst following with a magpie. For his first counting shot he got an inner, grazing the bull's eye high left; while Hayhurst came away with an outer. With apparent deliberation, Boyd again aimed and fired; but no response came from the butts. He challenged but fruitlessly. Meanwhile Hayhurst had got an inner for his second counting shot, and was aiming for his last round. He fired and as the inner signal again came up a lusty cheer broke from the crowd. He had won. Boyd quietly aimed, and brought out the bull's eye disc, but it was of no avail, Hayhurst having scored 10 to his 9 points.

Hayhurst was at once raised upon by the crowd and placed in the chair, which is always in wait ng for the champion, and was carried on the range, a military band heading the procession, and playing "See the conquering hero." On arriving at the secretarial offices Lord Waldegrave, the president of the N.R.A.; Lord Wantage, a former president; and Lady Wantage, and the officers of the Executive were ready to receive and welcome the champion. After he had been duly photographed and his rifle tested, Lord Waldegrave shook the winner cordially by the hand and congratulated him on his victory. He was then introduced to Lady Wantage, who, while pinning the gold badge to his arm, expressed her sincere pleasure that the Queen's Prize had on this occasion gone to Canada. Hayhurst, once again chaired and, the band leading, was carried in procession through the camp, receiving on every hand an ovation.

Hayhurst, though resident in Canada for a number of years, is an Englishman by birth belonging to Manchester. Some years ago he emigrated to Ontario, and is settled in Hamilton, where he follows his trade as a machinist. He is but twenty-seven years of age, of moderate stature, athletic build, and rather prepossessing in appearance. His name is familiar in the shooting world. Since 1886 he has attended the prize meeting of the N.R.A., with but one exception, and has almost invariably held good places in the prize-lists of the principal competitions. He also attended the prize meeting of the Scottish, but his success was not so marked. Boyd's scoring record for the past two seasons is one of exceptional note. In addition to his high total mentioned above, he also put on a score of 100 points out of a possible 105 in the regimental competition at Dudley for the N.R.A. and S. R. A. places, while his average in twenty-nine "shoots" last year reached the high figure of 92. His chief forester to Sir John Stirling Maxwell, M.P., on his Pollok estate, near Glasgow. On only two or three previous occasions in the history of the National Rifle Association has the championship of the meeting been decided under somewhat similar circumstances, and the last was at Wimbledon in 1886, when Sergeants Jackson, Richardson, and Barret tied, and the first named won in shooting off.

QUEEN'S PRIZE—FINAL STAGE. Ten shots at 800 and 900 yards

	1st stage	2d stage	800	900	Gd	Tl
WINNER OF £150, GOLD MEDAL, AND GOLD BADGE						
Private Hayhurst, Canada	95

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE AND THE GOLD STANDARD DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE following letter was published in the "Times" of July 25 :—

SIR,—1. The Bimetallic League have replied to the general statement of the Gold Standard Defence Association by a letter from their president, Mr. H. H. Gibbs, which appeared in the "Times" of July 13 last. On the principal points in that letter, which contains much detail, the Gold Association desire to make the following observations.

2. The president quotes the association as saying that under our present system the form of an obligation to pay money is, "I am bound to pay 100 gold sovereigns," while under a bimetallic system the form would be, "I am bound to pay either 100 gold sovereigns or as much silver as is equal in weight to some fixed multiple of 100 gold sovereigns whichever I find the cheaper." He then states that the words "whichever I find the cheaper" are an unjustifiable interpolation, and merely beg the question at issue so as to raise a prejudice against bimetallism.

3. The words in question are perfectly justifiable for they only express the fact. If the payer has an option to pay in either of two metals and the option has any meaning, he will of course pay in the metal which is cheaper. Payment in whichever is the cheaper metal is the very essence of the bimetallic theory. That theory rests on the assumption that, with free mintage of both metals at a fixed ratio, any cause which would naturally make one metal dearer than the other will be counteracted by bringing the cheaper metal to be coined, or by the knowledge that it can be so coined.

4. As the mints will coin all silver brought for coinage those who own silver will have it coined and will use it when coined in payment of obligations. This is the only mode in which bimetallism has ever operated, or can operate, so as to maintain the fixed ratio; and as it has been in the past so would it be in the future. If, for instance, at the present moment, when the market ratio of silver to gold is as 30 to 1, the proposals of the bimetallists were adopted, and if, as many of them desire, there were to be free mintage of both metals at a legal ratio of 15½ to 1, the only way in which the legal ratio could be made effectual would be by the use of the cheaper metal in payment of obligations at that ratio. An admirable thing, no doubt, for the possessors of silver.

5. The president of the Bimetallic League also asserts that "the gold sovereign is the creation of law, and that the bimetallic system is not more artificial than the monometallic system, since both depend on statute for their existence." This is an entire mistake, and betrays the confusion of thought which underlies the bimetallic theory. The gold system is not the creation of law in the sense in which the bimetallic dual standard would be the creation of law. All that the law does in the case of the gold sovereign is to stamp it with a certificate that it is a piece of gold of a certain weight and fineness; in fact, to do just what it does in the case of other weights and measures. In saying that gold sovereigns shall be legal tender to any amount, it merely says that contracts to pay in sovereigns shall be discharged by payment in sovereigns—in fact, that the law of contract shall be observed. The law says nothing about the value of the sovereign. It leaves that value to be determined as the value of everything else is determined—namely, by the higgling of the market. But the bimetallic system proposes to fix the value of gold in terms of silver, and the value of silver in terms of gold. It proposes to do that which no wise Government attempts, and which all sound economists condemn—namely, to fix by law the value of one thing in terms of another.

6. The president of the Bimetallic League admits that the ratio is a matter of importance, but declines as other bimetallists have done, to give the list inkling of what he and his colleagues think that ratio should be. He does not even advert to the tremendous consequences to the owners of silver and to their creditors and customers, of doubling the value of silver throughout the world, which would be practically the case if a ratio of fifteen and a-half to one were substituted for the present market ratio. Nor does he appear to see that the fixing of a ratio is not only a present difficulty, but is an excellent illustration of the difficulty, or impossibility, of maintaining a fixed ratio in future. Nor is it, as he suggests, for the Gold Association to state what ratio they would accept as equitable. The Gold Association do not believe in a ratio to be fixed by law, and they leave to those who do believe in it the responsibility of stating what it should be.

7. The president of the Bimetallic League finds fault with the statement of the Gold Association that under a bimetallic ratio less favourable to gold than the present market ratio, gold creditors would suffer. The precise mode in which international debts are settled is too intricate a matter to discuss at length on the present occasion. It is sufficient to point out the obvious fact that where one man or one country owns silver and has payments to make, and the value of silver is artificially doubled, that man or that country will undoubtedly gain largely at the expense of those with whom he or they have dealings.

8. The president of the Bimetallic League quotes the assertion of the Gold Association that, if bimetallism would raise prices, as is stated, it involves a direct attack upon every artisan and labourer in the country, since their wellbeing depends above all things on the cheapness of the necessaries of life; and he states that his League gives the assertion an emphatic denial. The Gold Association adhere to their statement that if the price of the necessaries of life is raised by such an alteration of the currency as the bimetallists propose, the workman will be necessarily injured; since, as all experience shows, wages in such cases rise much more slowly than prices.

9. The Gold Association make no such confusion as is attributed to them with respect to the causes of low prices. They assert that low prices, due to improved methods of production, transport, and exchange, are a good thing, and they assert further that this is what has happened. They deny that low prices have been caused by a scarcity of the standard metal, for they deny that there is any such scarcity.

10. What the Bimetallic League think on this subject is far from clear. The president says that "the object of international bimetallism is not to raise prices," while in other sentences he implies that gold has appreciated in consequence of its comparative scarcity, and that bimetallism is a remedy for the consequent fall of prices. Let us understand distinctly what the bimetallists mean. Are the scarcity of gold, the consequent appreciation of the standard, and the consequent fall in prices, which have played so large a part in the bimetallic agitation, still to be articles of their creed, or are they not? If they are still to be articles of the bimetallic creed then the Gold Association meet them with a direct negative. If they are no longer articles of the bimetallic creed let them be dropped, and with them will drop that large proportion of popular support which bimetallism has received from the people who believe that it is its object and intention to raise prices, when some quack comes along and tells the people that it is all on account of the "crime" of demonetising silver, they are just as inclined to believe it as they are to believe a medical quack who shakes his head and tells them that their "in'ards are all out of whack in consequence of their gizzard not making close connection with their diaphragm," or some rubbish of that sort. The best way to knock the ground from under both the medical quack and the silver quack is to have the patient recover without taking their treatment, and that is exactly what is happening in this country to-day. The conditions of almost everybody in this country have so vastly improved, and the outlook for further improvement is so very bright, that people cannot shut their eyes to the fact that all this improvement has taken place notwithstanding the argumentsof the silver humbug, and that if these arguments were any good at all, things ought to be getting worse instead of better. I hope that the result will be that long before the next Presidential election this silver craze may largely have blown over, except among the small gang of interested mine owners and politicians, who naturally make it their business to keep the thing alive as much as possible. If it were not for the fact that this silver gang have preponderating influence in the Senate, in consequence of the Constitution allowing every little miserable tinpot Western State to send two senators to Washington, I have no doubt that we would see the silver question finally settled, and the country placed permanently upon a solid financial basis in a very short time. But even the Senate cannot hold out against public opinion for ever, as was proved when it was practically coerced into allowing the repeal of the Sherman Act during the panic of 1893. Once public opinion gets strong enough, even the Senate cannot stand against it, and sooner or letter I hope that, partly through elections changing the complexion of the Senate and partly through the pressure of public opinion, the Senate will be brought into line upon this question, and permit the currency of the country to be once and for all placed upon a sound basis.

PASSENGER STEAMER RUN DOWN.

OVER 100 LIVES LOST.

A GENOA message gives particulars of the disastrous collision between the Italian steamers Ortigia and Miria Pia off the Gulf of Spezzia. The night was dark and the sea rough. The captains were both asleep in their cabins, the Ortigia being in charge of the third officer, Signor Revelo, while Signor, d'Angio, the second officer, was in command on board the Maria Pia.

The Ortigia was steaming between eleven and twelve knots and the Maria Pia at about ten knots an hour. When off the island of Tiro some twelve miles from Spezzia, the two vessels were preparing to cross each other's path, as prescribed by the rule of the road, when through some error, at present unexplained, the Maria Pia's course was altered with the result that she stood broad-side on across the bows of the Ortigia. The officers in command of the latter saw the danger, and ordered the engines to be reversed, but it was too late to prevent a collision. The Ortigia's bow crashed into the side of the Maria Pia, and half-way through her. In three minutes the ill-fated vessel, with 141 passengers, had disappeared.

The Ortigia promptly lowered all her boats, and succeeded in saving 28 of the passengers and 14 of the crew. The whole of the passengers were Italian emigrants bound for the River Plate and Brazil. The survivors are quite panic-stricken, and are unable to give any account of the actual collision.

Captain Ferrari, of the Maria Pia, states that he was asleep in his bunk when he was suddenly awakened by a terrific crashing noise, followed by piercing cries of distress. He rushed on deck, and found that the Ortigia's engines had been reversed. His own ship was sinking rapidly, and he saw that all would soon be over. He therefore threw himself into the sea, and was picked up afterwards by one of the boats from the Ortigia.

Among the rescued passengers of the Maria Pia are a jeweller named Balena and his wife. Their three children, however, were drowned. Signor Balena has given the following account of his experiences :—I was in my cabin, but had not turned in when the collision occurred. On hearing the crash I seized two of my children in my arms and my wife carried the other. We went up on deck, and then jumped into the sea together. The children, of course, hampered my movements, and in a little time I sank. After many struggles I came to the surface again, but found that the children had disappeared. My wife had caught hold of a piece of wood and by this she managed to keep herself afloat. Finally we were saved by one of the boats sent off on our rescue. We have lost everything we had in the world.

The rescued also include a child eight years old, the sole survivor of a family of seven persons. The second officer of the Maria Pia, named Angelo, was among the drowned. Two of the crew of the steamer who were saved sustained serious injuries.

THE CHISHIMA KAN.

BEFORE the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Sinking of a Japanese vessel.—Tsune Kijima and other v. the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company came up the other day. Lord Macnaghten delivered the judgement of the Court in the case of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company v. Tsune Kijima and others. It was an appeal by the plaintiffs from a decision of her Majesty's Supreme Court of China and Japan. The case arose in this way. On Nov. 30, 1892, the Imperial Japanese cruiser Chishima and the P. and O. steamer Ravenna came into collision, with the result that the Chishima sank immediately, and there was considerable loss of life. In November 1893 a suit was commenced under Lord Campbell's act in her Majesty's Court of Japan, on behalf of sixty-two different persons, or groups of persons, who were all joined as co-plantiffs. The petition allegd that the disaster was caused solely by the negligence of the servants of the P. and O. Company, and each person or group of persons who together constituted the plaintiffs on the record claimed to represent some one of the seamen on board the Chishma who were drowned in consequence of the collision, and to be entitled separately to damages for the injury resulting from his death. The P. and O. Company applied for an order that the suit should be dismissed on the ground that distinct causes of action were improperly joined. The application was granted by the Court of First Instance, but the order was discharged by the Supreme Court of China and Japan, from whose decision the Peninsular and Oriental Company now appealed. The Supreme Court based their decision upon Rules 39 and 339, and upon a judgment of the Court of Appeal in England, in the case of "Hannay v. Smurthwaite" (1892), which was then unrevered, and upon these they came to the conclusion that theCourt had a discretion in the matter, and that being so, the discretion ought to be exercised in favour of the plaintiffs in the action. Their lordships, however, now pointed out that the judgment in "Hannay v. Smurthwaite" had been reversed by the House of Lords, and added that it was clear that such a suit as the present was not, and never was, maintainable in England. The respondents were therefore compelled to fall back upon the rules of the Courts of China and Japan, and there they were met with the difficulty that nothing was to be found in those rules to warrant the joining in one suit of different and distinct causes of action, not being causes of action by and against the same parties. There was, the Court held, no authority, express or implied, for so great a departure from settled practice. They therefore intimated that they would advise the Queen that the appeal ought to be allowed with costs, and the suit dismissed with costs in the Supreme Court and in the Court of First Instance.

THE PAMIR AGREEMENT.

WRITING on July 22, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says :—

On several former occasions I have called attention to various indications as well as open declarations of Russia's dissatisfaction with the Pamir agreement now about to be carried into effect, a dissatisfaction that, since the change of diplomatic authority in this country, is not confined alone to the newspaper Press. Further evidence of this fact is provided by a prominent article in to-day's Novoe Vremya based upon a letter from Marghilan, the chief argument of which is that the surrender of Darwaz by the terms of the compact means the devastation of that country and the ruin of its inhabitants, involving a blow to the prestige of Russia by neglect of one of her first principles of action in Central Asia—the protection of the natives from the cruel and grinding government of such Asiatic despots as Abdul Rahman Khan. What Darwaz has to expect may be seen, says the article, in Shignan and Rosban, now falling under the rule of Russia, where the Afghans have left two or three hundred inhabitants in a miserable state of complete beggary. Exchange of territory cannot be effected in Central Asia as easily as in Europe, owing to consequences produced by purely local conditions and personalities. The "Novoe Vremya" considers the difficulties of the commission of delimitation so great that it will probably be found advisable on closer inquiry to deviate from the original text of the agreement. As it now stands England's behaviour towards Russia does not justify the sacrifices undertaken by the latter.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg July 23, says:—There are some indications that the completion of the Anglo-Russian agreement regarding the delimitation of the Pamir boundaries will not be effected so speedily as was anticipated in the first instance. The Russian Commissioners have received instructions to ask, before entering into negotiations with their British colleagues, whether the Khanates of Roshan and Shignan, which were assigned to Russia in 1872 have been actually evacuated by the Afghans and, if not, to insist on an immediate evacuation. Until this has been effected they are not to enter into any discussion as to the frontier question.

THE QUEEN AND THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

VISIT OF NATIVES TO WINDSOR.

BY the Queen's command some of the natives from the Indian Exhibition at Earl's Court were taken on Sunday afternoon (July 21) to see her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Mr. P. C. Javal, the chairman, Mr. Imre Kiralfy, Mr. Charles Kiralfy, Mr. Harold Hartley, and Messrs. Brady and Bowman, the Burmese and Indian interpreters, had charge of the party, which was 112 in number, and included the Indian jugglers and workmen and the Burmese actresses who perform at the variety show. All wore their bright-coloured costumes, the Burmese women's head-dresses being decked with flowers. One of the Indian visitors, named Ardesher, a resident of Bombay, carried a beautifully worked silver rosewater bottle, and another a bouquet of flowers, for the Queen's acceptance. The Indian and Burmese, on their arrival at Windsor, remained at the Great Western Station till five o'clock, when they proceeded to the Castle, and were conducted across the quadrangle by Mr. Charles Fraser, of the Royal Household Police, to the Sovereign's entrance at the Victoria Tower. Here they were assembled in a group beneath one of the windows of the oak-room, which was raised in order that her Majesty might see them. The Queen, who was attended by her Indian secretary and pages, walked a little later to the Royal apartment and bowed graciously from the open window in acknowledgment of the respectful salutation of her Oriental visitors. While at the window her Majesty inquired through the Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim the names of the different castes of the visitors, and sent for Princess Louise to see them. Her Majesty was also pleased to accept the silver rosewater vase and bouquet, which were carried by the Munshi up to the oak-room, and the native, Ardesher, who presented them on behalf of the party, pronounced a blessing, of which the following is the English translation:—"In the name of the Almighty, let there be always peace and health for you, Victoria, through life. Amen," In response to which her Majesty bowed and smiled. The Indians and Burmese were then conducted to St. George's Hall and through some of the State apartments, after which they left the Castle and took tea at the White Hart Hotel, subsequently returning to London.

A PRIMA DONNA'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

AT the London Sheriff's Court, Bloomsbury, on July 19, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a Jury, the case of Edman v. Jakobowski, an action to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage, came on for hearing. Mr. Candy, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Bodilly and Mr. Rose-Innes, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and the defendant was unpresented and did not appear. The plaintiff was Miss Carla Dagmar Edman, known in theatrical circles as Miss Dagmar, a prima donna in Sir Augustus Harris's operas, living in Woburn Square; and the defendant Mr. Edward Jakobowski, playwright and music composer, of New York and London. Mr. Candy, in opening the case for the plaintiff stated that the plaintiff made the acquaintance of the defendant a few years ago, and although he made several offers of marriage, one of which was eventually accepted, he broke off the contract in January of this year by marrying a widow residing in New York. In 1893 the plaintiff was engaged by Sir Augustus Harris at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and she went during his tours throughout the provinces as prima donna in grand opera. Those were very lucrative and satisfactory engagements. Immediately after his acquaintance with the young lady the defendant made a somewhat precipitate offer of marriage, but, as was only right under the circumstances, she gave him a distinct refusal. Later on he renewed his application, and was accepted by the plaintiff with the consent of her mother. A short time afterwards the defendant went to America to superintend the production of his pieces. Eventually the plaintiff was told that the defendant had broken off the engagement owing to poverty, and almost immediately afterwards he married a Mrs. Brown. In the course of his address Mr. Candy read a large number of amusing letters form the defendant to the plaintiff. The plaintiff said that she had for a considerable time been engaged by Sir Augustus Harris in various operas. At the present moment she had no engagement owing to the fact that Sir Augustus has requested her to resign her position when she became known to him that she was engaged to the defendant. The Under-Sheriff said he thought that the conduct of the defendant in the matter was somewhat shabby, but at the same time he could only congratulate the plaintiff on having got rid of a man who had played with her affections in such a disgraceful manner. The jury assessed the damages at 700l.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE TREATY.

THE "Liberte" gives the substance of the new treaty between France and China as regards the commercial relations between Southern China and the neighbouring French possessions.

Clause 1 grants to France the right to maintain a Consular Agent at Tien-Heng.

Clause 2 opens up Lung-chau, in the province of Kwang-si, north of Lang Son, to French and Annamite trade. It also renders Hoi-hao an open port, and gives France the right to maintain a Consul there.

By Clause 3 Szu-mao-ting, situated between the Me-kong and the Nam Tay north-north-west of Lang-Prabang, will be opened to trade, and French subjects will be authorised to settle there and to arrange for the trahsport of merchandise by the Lo-so and Me-kong rivers and by the route known as the Mandarin route.

Clause 4 contains provisions for a reduction of Customs dues.

Clause 5 deals with the working of the mines in the three provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, and Yun-nan, and gives French engineers a right of priority. It also gives France the right to extend the network of Anamite railways.

Clause 6 gives France the right to establish telegraphic communication with Szu-mao-ting and Muang Hun. Tariffs must be fixed according to the Convention of Chifu.

Clauses 7 and 8 contain special trading stipulations.

The convention must be approved by the Emperor of China and the President of the French Republic and the ratifications must be exchanged as soon afterwards as possible in Pekin.

If this be really the substance of the treaty, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," and particularly if the significance of Clauses 3 and 5 be kept in mind, it will be admitted that, in calling the attention of England, in my despatch which appeared in the "Times" of June 26 last, to the concessions which France had succeeded in obtaining from China as the price of its intervention in the Far East, I did not exaggerate the importance of M. Hanotaux's success. I said then: "By the present treaty she has succeeded in simplifying the whole problem created by the Buffer State controversy, and would appear to have rendered further discussion of it either immediately imperative or utterly futile." The words "immediately imperative" would now seem to have more significance than ever.

FRANCE IN INDO-CHINA.

IT is stated in Paris that Mr. J. G. Scott, who is in London, and is about to present his report to the English Goverment, was unable to come to an agreement with M. Pavie and M. Lefevre-Pontalis as to the Buffer State, but that it is believed the two Governments will shortly take steps to arrive at an understanding.

Reuter's Agency states that M. Pavie and M. Lefevre-Pontalis, the French members of the Buffer State Commission, are expected shortly in Paris for the purpose of handing their reports to the French Government. The French established a fortified post on territory which had been contemplated as likely to form part of the Buffer State. The British Government has, therefore, also taken measures to safeguard British interests in the country near the Me-kong. Mr. J. G. Scott, the British member of the commission, was accompanied by his wife throughout his journeyings, which lasted eight months, and involved a march overland from Bangkok to Mandalay, of 1,800 miles, over extraordinarily difficult country.

The "Politique Coloniale" says that the Governor of French Indo-China is actively engaged in organising the French Protectorate over the Laos States. Major Tournier has been appointed to the supreme command of the Lower Laos country; Lieut. Robaglia has been appointed Government Commissioner at Khone, and M. Sandre Government Commissioner at Muong Ha Hin. Two commercial agents have also been appointed.

THE case of George Ewing *versus* the Crown was heard in the Punjab Chief Court before Justice Frizelle and Justice Rivaz at Lahore on Thursday. The case was an appeal from the order of Captain J. C. Beadon, District Judge of Simla, sentencing George Ewing, Honorary Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, under section 420, Indian Penal Code (cheating), to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. Mr. Ewing, according to the complainant, Mademoiselle Knoke, Milliner of Simla, induced her to sign two promissory notes of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 660 jointly with himself, under false pretences. Messrs. J. R. E. Goulsbury and Alweyne Turner, barristers-at-law, appeared for the appellant. The learned Judges expressed their intention of acquitting the appellant without hearing the argument of counsel, as there was no case whatever for the prosecution.

PANIC AT STAMBULOFF'S FUNERAL.

A SOFIA telegram of July 20, said:—The funeral of M. Stambuloff took place to-day. The fact had been announced by the police, who had received orders from the Prime Minister, M. Stoiloff, to take all possible measures to ensure tranquility and order in the streets through which the mourning procession was to pass. The friends of Mr Stambuloff, with their wives and ladies of their families assembled towards two o'clock at the house of the deceased, where the coffin rested covered with flowers. It was not until nearly three o'clock that the funeral cortege set out for the cathedral. No police were in the immediate vicinity of the house, but small detachments waited the appearance of the procession in the next street. The representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary Roumania, Turkey, Greece, and Servia—in fact, of all the foreign powers except Belgium, followed in the funeral train. The attendance of mourners from among the general public was small, partly, it is probable, owing to the printed notice which was placarded last night enumerating all the accusations levelled against the deceased, and urging the people to take no part in the obsequies. Some three hundred paces from the house the spot was reached where M. Stambuloff fell under the daggers of the assassins.

Here the cortege was halted, and M. Petkoff, the friend of the dead statesman, who was with the latter when he was attacked, and was himself wounded, delivered a speech. His head was bound up and he wore a bandage round the arm, bearing marks of the injuries which he received on Monday. In an impassioned harangue he charged the enemies of Bulgarin with the terrible crime of murdering the man to whom the country owed her independence and the Prince his throne. He was still speaking when a loud cry was raised, "Run for your lives." This caused a terrible panic among the crowd who had assembled around the speaker. There was a frantic rush, everybody believing that fighting had begun, and women and men alike fell and were trampled on. The diplomatic agents and their wives were hustled and pushed about. A detachment of mounted gendarmes rode up at a fast trot with swords drawn. For a moment their appearance only increased the prevailing panic but they speedily succeeded in restoring order. Nevertheless, the procession, which soon afterwards resumed its way slowly to the cathedral, had lost many of its adherents. Only the diplomatic representatives of Germany Servia, and Roumania continued to follow the cortege, the remainder having retired. The servants at the Union Club state that the panic was in the first instance caused by a revolver shot fired at the carriage which bore the wreaths sent by the club and the town of Tirnova.

On its subsequent progress to the cemetery the mourning procession was thrown into utter confusion by a second panic, which decimated it. Wreaths were thrown to the ground and trampled under foot, while those who carried them fled.

Some order was once more established. The garlands, somewhat destroyed, were gathered up, and the route to the burial ground was resumed. Here a shocking scene occurred. The enemies of M Stambuloff and the friends of Major Panitza had organised a hostile demonstration against the dead statesman as those remains were about to be laid at rest. The grave of Panitza had been decked with flowers, and a large party who had been attending a requiem to his memory stood in a menacing attitude in the path of the hearse and its followers. A detachment of cavalry happily was on the scene in time to pevent a collision between these people and the small band of mourners to which the funeral procession had been reduced. The grave was at length reached, and the coffin lowered in chill silence. No oration was delivered over the remains, nor was there anything to mark the delivery to earth of the former powerful ruler of Bulgaria, beyond the hooting and hurrahs of a band of people kept back by the chain of horsemen who surrounded the grave.

THE SHAHZADA'S FAREWELL.

THE Shahzada went to Windsor Castle on Saturday afternoon (July 20) on a farewell visit to the Queen. He was attended by Col. Byng, Sir G Fitzgerald, Lieut. Pollen and Col. Talbot. The special train left Paddington about 3 p m., and arrived at Windsor at 3-30. Here a Captain's escort of the 2nd life Guards, commaded by Col. the Earl of Longford was mounted. Nasrulla Khan was received at the Royal waiting-room by Lieut. F. Ponsonby, and conducted to an open landau drawn by four grey horses. As the Afghan Prince took his seat in the carriage, with his attendants the Cavalry saluted with their swords and the trumpeter sounded a fanfare. The Shahzada drove, escorted by the Life Guards, along High-street, which was lined with spectators, to the Long Walk and thence through George IV. Gate to the quadrangle, where a Guard of Honour of the 1st Scots Guards, under Col. Steacey, was posted. The Prince alighted at Victoria Tower. The Queen received him immediately after his arrival, and the audience was of a most cordial Character. Her Majesty conversed at some length with the Shahzada, expressed her gratification that he had enjoyed his visit, hoped that he would reach Afghanistan safe, and in good health, and handed to him an autograph letter, enclosed in an envelope addressed in her own writting to "His Highness the Ameer my valued friend and ally." The Shahzada remained at the Castle till 4-15, when he drove back under the Cavalry escort to the station and returned to London. On Monday evening the Shahzada paid a visit to the British Museum, where he was received by the principal librarian, Sir E Maunde Thompson and other officers. An inspection of the Roman Gallery, devoted for the most part to statuary, was followed by a leisurely promenade of the sculpture galleries of the classical and Oriental departments, the visit concluding with a partial tour of the library and an inspection of the reading room.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C W Bolton, BCS	Lt-Col D Robertson
Mr E H Ashworth, BCS	Capt C C Reid
Mr L H Bazley, B	Capt E L Wright
Mr J C Nell, B	Capt C E Wilson
Mr W Home, B	Capt A H McMahon, CIE
Mr W L Thomnson, B	Lieut C H Stuart
Mr C C Boyd, Bo CS	Lieut R F Knox
Mr D Rutherford, Bo	Lieut C R Ford
Major-Gen H G Lowes	Surg-Major W F Thomas
Col H H P Cowper	Surg-Capt E H Brown
Col H O A Szczspanski	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G W Place, BCS, 4 days	Mr A C Evans, B, 1 week
Mr T J C Plowden, CSI	Mr H D Robinson, M, 3 mos
BCS, 3 weeks	Major P W A A Milton, 1 mo
Mr J H A Ivens, B, 4 mos	Condr W Joyce, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY

Mr M S Howell, CIE, BCS	Lt-Col F Abbott
Mr G W Place, BCS	Capt B E Simon
Mr R W Gillan, BCS	Capt W Kirkpatrick
Mr J Morgan, B	Capt D C Phillot
Mr W H Dobbie, B	Capt W G H Stirling
Mr H W Schmidt, B	Lieut R T L Holloway
Mr J W A McNair, B	Lieut N Macpherson
Mr H A F Smith, B	Lieut J Talbot
Mr A S Moriaty, Bo C S	Lieut W W Chitty
Mr F G Pratt, Bo C S	Lieut W G Cooper
Mr S Cooke, B	Asst-Engr E J Ellery
Mr C W Lauder, B	

INDIA OFFICE, JULY 19.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

Indian Staff Corps—To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Major E V P Monteith, H C Lamb and V A Schalch, Lieutenants to be Captains—P B Warren, S A Pearse, J H Wynch G W Lilly, A H Montaeu, G P Brasier-Creagh, H St G Thomas, C C Bolleau, T Fronch, H B Murray, A C Baldwin. To be Lieutenants—Lieut G K Anderson, from the Leinster Regt; Lieut G W G Lindesay, from the Bedfordshire Regt; Sec Lieuts F P C Kelly, from the Royal Leinster Regt; A A P Waller, from the Gloucestershire Regt; and A Skeen, from the Kinaird's Own Scottish Borders. Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—E C Loch, A Hewlett, R H Palin, W A Light, G M Wylie, E B Peacock. To be Second Lieutenants —W M Fenning, G Prissick, H H Moore.

Madras Medical Establishment—Surgeon Majores to be Surgeon-Lieut-Colonels—G T Thomas, A J Sturmer, A Adams, M D. To be Surgeon-Major—Surg-Capt A G Evans.

Bombay Medical Establishment—Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieut-Colonels—A H C Dane, M D, J P Greany, M D, G E E Burroughs, J McCloghry. Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon Majors—M A T Gillis and W H Quicke.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment—To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain —Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant J McNaught. To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant—Assistant Surgeon, First Class, C Atkins.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers :

Madras Medical Establishment—Surg-Col A Porter, MD, Brigade Surg-Lt-Cols A L Hackett and P R Martin, MD, Surg-Major D Ecum.

Bombay Medical Establishment—Surg-Lt-Col G E E Burroughs.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the Service of the following officer :—

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut H M Brownlow.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India :—Capt G L M Rich, I S C, to be an Assistant Judge Advocate-General, vice Capt A E P Burn, who has vacated; Lt-Col R K Ridgeway, V C, I S C, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of a Division, vice Lt-Col St J F Mitchell, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General Punjab command. To be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant Generals of Districts—Capts C P G Young, I S C, vice Major E A Travers, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal command; H Hudson, I S C, vice Capts M H S Grover, appointed Deputy Assistant quartermastor-General, Punjab command; R Campbell, South Wales Borders, Station Staff Officer, First Class, vice Capt W P Blood. To be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab command; R I Scallon D S O, I S C, vice Major Sir H A W Johnson, Bart, appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay Command. To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals, for Ministry—Capt R O Kellett, Royal Irish Regt, vice Capt F Campbell, resigned Capt N G Woodyatt, I S C, vice Capt G L Woolcombe, whose tenure has expired; Major R P Macdonald, D S O, Hampshire Regt, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, vice Capt R Campbell.—"London Gazette."

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Tientsin, July 1 says:—I am sorry to have to tell you of another Missionary outrage, this time near Peking, and that against one of the best-known and oldest Missionaries of Tungchow.

It appears that the Rev. Dr. Sheffield, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Tungchow, had been left alone in that city, whilst the other missionaries were away to the hills for their summer vacation. On Sunday evening, whilst the Doctor was going to the chapel from his house or returning home after holding a meeting, he was attacked by two brothers, who stabbed him in the back, and chopped him with an axe, inflicting on him no less than seven wounds, and left him lying in the road for dead. Many Chinese appear to have seen the assault or at any rate to have passed by afterwards, and made sport of the unfortunate gentleman, instead of rendering him the assistance that he needed to save his life. Some time after the occurence another brother of the assassins came along with a few men, picked up the wounded Doctor and carried him to his home where his native helpers rendered him all the assistance in their power. The following day Miss Bosthwick, a member of the same Mission, arrived there in company with Mrs Denby and Consul Read, on their way to Peking, and having sent a messenger to Dr. Sheffield received information of the outrage, and she was asked to call and see the Doctor, which she did although all alone, as her companions, tired of waiting the return of the messenger, went on ahead, by canal, in another boat. Miss Bosthwick on reaching the mission and learning the news from the Doctor himself, was no doubt rather terrified at such an occurrence, but she nevertheless managed to send a telegram to her brother at Tientsin asking for medical assistance immediately, as Dr Sheffield was dying. Mr. Bosthwick supposed that the Doctor was suffering from cholera, or other serious attack, but never suspected that he had been wounded, as the Doctor had written to Mr. Bosthwick the day before, without mentioning anything unusual. Mr. Bosthwick, however, telegraphed to his colleagues at Peking asking them to send the needed medical aid to Tungchow, as Peking is only twelve miles off, whereas Tientsin is about seventy. Assistance was immediately sent, but we in Tientsin did not hear or learn the particulars of this horrible crime until yesterday.

The would-be assassins have been captured and flogged in the wounded man's presence, I believe, by the Tangchow magistrate. The assassins are carpenters who have often been employed by Dr. Sheffield, in doing work for his mission, and the elder one of the brothers is said to have displayed some signs of insanity a few days ago, but his brother who knew of the deed, did not warn the Doctor of the intentions of the mad man.—*China Gazette.*

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 23.

4th Dragoon Guards:—Capt Malcolm McNeill is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Artillery—To be second Lieutenants :—Gent Cadent Frederick W Richey, from the Royal Military Academy, with precedence next below Sec Lieut L S B Ryley, but without back pay; Sec Lieut George E J A West, from the Suffolk Artillery; and Lieut Clark B Schreiber, from the Lancashire, Artillery.

Royal Engineers—The following Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels vice Colonels Goodeve, vice G F O Boughey, promoted substantive Colonel in the Army; and Chandos Reynal, vice J Matheson, deceased Lieut George M Duff to be Captain, vice A A M Layard, retired; Sergt Major Foreman of Work-Mark Head to be Quartermaster, with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt F W Andrews, retired.

Scots Guards—Sec Lieut Addison F B Creaswell resigns his commission; Lieut George F M Cornwallis West, from 3rd Bn the Royal Welsh Fus, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A F B Creaswell.

Regimental Districts—Col C T Wallace, on completion of five years' service in command of the 42nd Regimental District of the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders), is placed on half-pay. Col H J de B de Berniere, from Lieutenant Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel, to command the 29th Regimental District (the Worcestershire Regt), vice Col C P Temple, D S O, appointed to the Staff.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Major George S Rodon is placed on retired pay. Major Victor A Fatquharson a is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-heal h.

Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt and Adjt Alfred B Ridley retires from the Service receiving gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Lieut J H Laurie to be Captain, vice A B Ridley.

Leicestershire Regt—Capt Lucius A de V Maunsell, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 82 Royal Warrant, April 2, 1894.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt Hubert I Butler to be Captain, vice R W M Blake, seconded.

Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut Reginald B Boyd resigns his commission. Supernumerary Lieut John O'D Ingram to be Lieutenant vice R B Boyd.

Dorsetshire Regt.—Major Stephen E Lamb retires from the Service receiving a gratuity. Capt Hestings St L Wood, D S O, from the East Yorkshire Regt, to be Major, vice S E Lamb.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt),—Capt Thomas H M Green to be Adjutant, vice Capt John W G Roy, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Supernumerary Capt George W W Saville to be Captain, vice A J Sharpe promoted.

York and Lancaster Regt—Supernumerary Capt Edmund C K Mooney to be Captain, vice W A Tebbit, retired.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut and Adjt Lewis L Scott-Kerr to be Captain, vice H G Wolridge-Gordon, seconded.

Staff—Capt G R C Paul, Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Capt the Hon E T Soudamore Stanhope, Army Service Corps, retired.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Col Samuel Archer is placed on retired pay.

Ordnance Store Department—The following Conductors, Ordance Store Corps, to be Quartermasters, with a Honorary rank of Lieutenant: Francis Emberton, on augmentation; and George H Estoyle, vice Hn Capt E B D'Arcy, retired.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymr and Hon. Major W Palmer is placed on retired pay.

Army Veterany Department—Vet Major Charles W Gillard is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Memoranda—Col W J Cascolgne, from the command of the Scots Guards and Regimental District, to be Major-General, vice T E A Hall retired.

Lt-Col Henry H Cole, half-pay Royal Engineers, retires on an Indian pension.

Major D F R Dowson, Coldstream Guards, to be a Militar Attache, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lieut William G Creswell, M D, to be Surgeon-Captain.

Reserves of Officers

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CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG,
PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL,
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HARRIS'S
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Apply a very small quantity of the Composition to the Harness, with the end of the Stiff Brush; then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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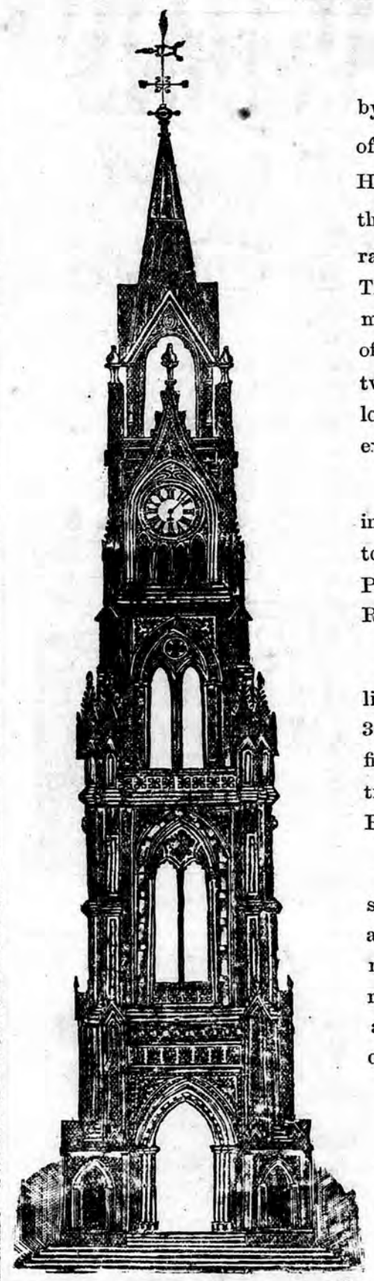

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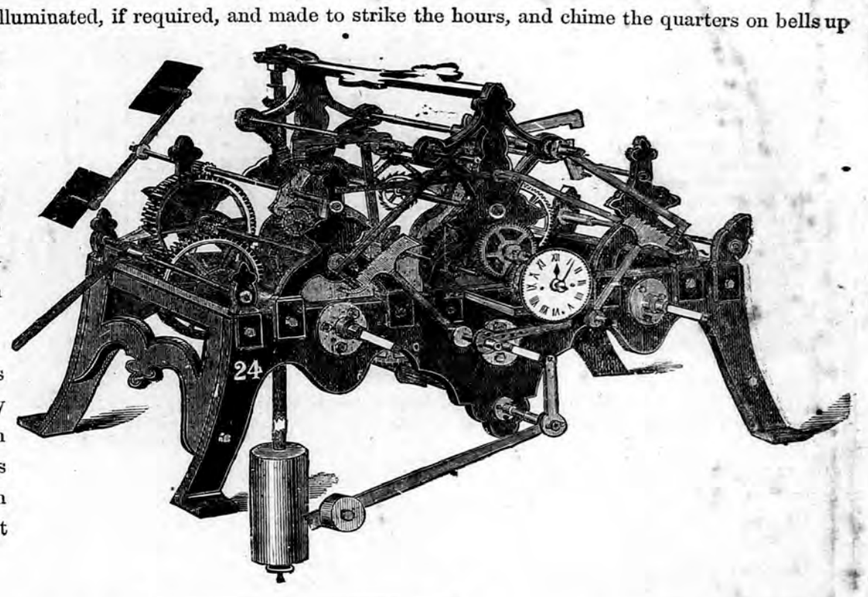

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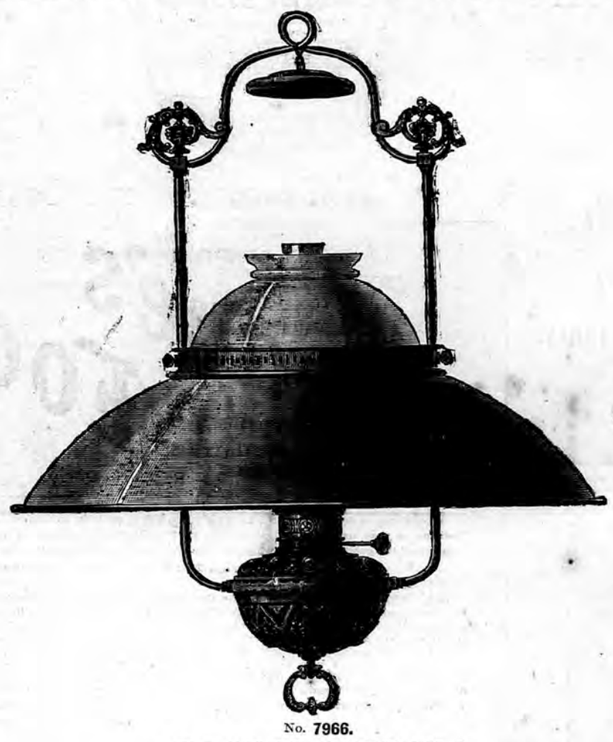

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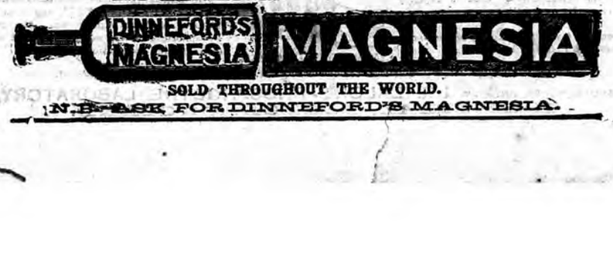

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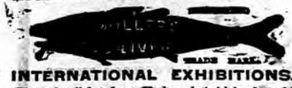

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